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OUR abstract and brief chronicle of the time grows, each week, less and less epic in tone and character. With the Mexican Question on the one hand, settled or adjourned, and the Indian Question on the other, settled or fast settling, what now remains for the Departments in Washington but to gather up odds and ends of work, settle accounts, close up all warlike preparations, and get matters into shape for the review and criticism which they are sure to have from the impending Congress? This is the work of autumn; and, accordingly, we are to look for nothing novel or startling at present. The following troops are to be mustered out:—First Connecticut Heavy Artillery; Second District Columbia Infantry; Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Thirty-second Illinois Infantry; Fifty-second Indiana Infantry, and Companies A and B Third Indiana Cavalry; Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry and Second Cavalry; Tenth Kansas Infantry, and Company B, Eleventh Cavalry; First Maine Heavy Artillery; Thirty-first Massachusetts Infantry, and Company D, First Battalion Heavy Artillery; Third Maryland Cavalry; Fifth Minnesota Infantry; Companies A and B First New Hampshire Heavy Artillery; Third New York Provisional Cavalry, and Second and Fourth Heavy Artillery, Seventh Cavalry, or First Mounted Rifles, changed to the Fourth Provisional Cavalry; Fifty-eighth, Seventy-second, One Hundred and Forty-eighth, and One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio Infantry, Seventh Independent Sharpshooters, Twenty-sixth Battery, one company First Cavalry, (President's Body Guard,) and eight companies Second Cavalry; Third Rhode Island Artillery; Eighth and Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry. The order for the muster out of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania and Fifty-sixth New York Infantry, has been revoked.

Captain MOORE, Assistant Quartermaster, reports that property remains in his hands awaiting the call of the following officers:—General D. E. SICKLES; Colonels DONNELLY, NEVIN, and BULL, of New York; Colonel TAYLOR, Third New Jersey, and Colonel THATCHER, Eighth Michigan. He has considerable officers' property, accumulated during the war, which is to be sold about the 10th of November, unless previously called for. Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. HAMLIN, Medical-Inspector, has been inspecting hospital property in Tennessee. A large amount has been condemned and ordered to be sold. All female nurses have been discharged from the United States Army general hospitals. The Subsistence Department has contracted for the delivery of one thousand barrels of flour at nine dollars and fifty-four cents, and five hundred barrels at ten dollars and twenty-seven cents per barrel. The bids ranged from these figures to eleven dollars.

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that a soldier in possession of Government property, and losing the same by neglect of duty, is responsible for its loss and subject to the deduction of the amount of its value from any pay or bounty due him,

unless the Government shall be otherwise indemnified for the loss. In the case of accrued pensions, where the pensioner is deceased and without heirs, the same authority decides that the unpaid pension reverts to the Government. In case a soldier receiving advanced bounty on entering the service, afterwards deserts, since an honorable discharge is essential to the payment of the bounty, the soldier, having forfeited the right to such discharge, is not entitled to the bounty. An officer commissioned by a Governor, and doing duty prior to the 3d day of March, 1865, but not mustered in until after that date, is not entitled to the three months' extra pay. Attorney-General SPEED has decided that the Rebel naval officers did not lose their citizenship by becoming traitors. They became liable to suffer the pains and penalties which the law inflicts upon convicted traitors, but forfeiture of citizenship is not one of those pains and penalties. Belonging as they do to certain classes not pardoned by the PRESIDENT, they are liable at any time to be tried, convicted, and punished for treason. The Secretary of the Navy orders that whenever a court-martial shall impose a sentence, including forfeiture of pay, upon any person in the naval service, it shall be the duty of the court in the case of commissioned officers, to state the rate of pay and time of such forfeiture, and in all other cases to fix the amount of pay so forfeited, stating it in dollars and cents.

President JOHNSON was reluctantly compelled to decline attending the Odd Fellows Convention in Baltimore, but sent an autograph letter, saying "I rejoice in the reunion of your Order throughout the United States as an auspicious presage of the restoration of order and complete political harmony throughout the Union."

It is stated that the iron-clad *Monadnoc*, the steamer *Vanderbilt*, and the screw-steamer *Tuscarora*, will leave the North on the 1st of October for the Pacific. They are to be attached to the squadron on that coast. These vessels will be accompanied to their destination by Commodore JOHN RODGERS. In General TERRY's Department, the chief news is that a riot took place at Hampton, on the 11th, among the negroes, which was quelled by a detachment of the District of Columbia Cavalry under Lieutenant WOUDELY. Twenty-one negroes were captured, armed with revolvers, cutlasses, and shot guns.

In South Carolina, the question of conflicting jurisdiction has not been announced by authority as settled. General DEVENS is commanding at Hilton Head, during the visit of General GILMORE to Washington, upon the question. The Military and the Freedmen's provost-courts are, meanwhile, still working. General AMES has been assigned to command the District of Western South Carolina, with headquarters at Columbia. Either from some such motive as that which influenced General STEEDMAN, in Georgia, to a similar course, as narrated last week, or else on account of the hostile feelings of the planters on Cooper and Ashley Rivers for the negroes, as appears from many complaints, General BENNETT, commanding the District of Charleston, orders commanding officers of sub-districts to take immediate measures for the collection of all arms, of whatever description, now in the hands of citizens, white or colored. Any persons found with guns, pistols or knives in their possession after the 16th inst., will be arrested and brought immediately before a military commission.

General J. H. KING, commanding the District of Augusta, in Georgia, has issued an order in commercial

and financial transactions, to which we would call the special attention of Mr. JAY COOKE and Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS. Having heard that parties making contracts and agreements have named gold as the consideration to be paid for their performance, he orders that, hereafter, whenever contracts or agreements in writing are entered into between parties, the consideration therein named to be paid shall be in lawful money of the United States; that is, in the paper currency issued and declared a legal tender by the Government. All contracts or agreements heretofore entered into by any parties whatever within the limits of his district which do not conform to the provisions of this order are declared to be null and void.

In Mississippi, General SLOCUM handsomely withdraws from his position on the militia question, and prohibits officers from interfering with the organization of troops, pursuant to the proclamation of the Provisional Governor. He announces that the revoked order was issued from apprehension of danger of conflict between the State troops and the colored troops serving the United States, and in the firm belief that it was in accordance with the policy of the Government. He says that it is the imperative duty of every United States officer to be guarded in the execution of all orders; to avoid giving offence; and in case of conflict with either officers or soldiers serving under the State authorities, to postpone action in the matter, if possible, until it has been referred to the district or department commander for decision. There is an unofficial report at the Freedmen's Bureau of troubles between freedmen and ex-slaveholders near Mobile, and that some cavalry have been sent to quell it. The assignments of General HOWARD of Commissioners for Freedmen are elsewhere recorded.

A detachment of troops was lately sent into Alabama from Nashville by General THOMAS, in search of stray Government cattle. While near Gaylesville the squad in command of Lieutenant THOMPSON were attacked by a Sheriff with a posse of men who claimed to be acting under orders from Governor PARSONS of Alabama. One of the Union soldiers was killed. Nineteen of the Sheriff's men were captured by our forces. The Sheriff and the man who killed the Union soldier escaped. A thorough investigation will be made by General THOMAS and Governor PARSONS.

In Louisiana, General CANBY issues an order concerning abandoned and confiscated lands. He says that having been told that persons whose property has been seized as confiscated or abandoned, and who have had it restored through the clemency of the Government, have threatened the tenants or lessees of the Treasury Department with vexatious suits to recover rent for the terms for which it has been held by such tenants or lessees, and have endeavored to harass or coerce them into compromising these unlawful and unfounded demands, the tenants of the Government are warned that the rents for the terms during which they are held under lease or demise from the Treasury or other Departments are due to the Government alone, and no plea or excuse of a payment to a third party will be accepted or entertained, but the lawful rights of the General Government will be rigidly enforced, and its tenants protected. General CANBY has also ordered the Provost-Marshal-General of his department to furnish the registers of voters of the State of Louisiana, with the names of all deserters (residents of the State), and of all persons (also residents of the State) who, after having been duly enrolled, have left the jurisdiction in which they are

enrolled, or have gone beyond the limits of the United States for the purpose of evading any draft duly ordered, and have refused or neglected to comply with the PRESIDENT'S proclamation, and also of all who have been exempted from the draft on account of alienage, or who have under that plea, at any time since the occupation of the district of their residences by the United States forces, evaded the duties and obligations of citizenship.

On the 16th of September, General P. G. T. BEAUREGARD, under whose command the first shot of the war was fired across the bows of the *Star of the West*, took the oath of allegiance, preparatory to making application for a pardon. Of course, it is impossible to know how long he will keep the oath of allegiance, but we suppose that there is little doubt that he will obtain pardon. Under our general policy of letting bygones be bygones, his offences will be forgiven. He has not done worse than many others.

From Texas we only learn that the fortunes of JUAREZ are in a very bad way, and that he may personally be expected in New York before long, to tell us how things are in Mexico. The First Texas cavalry has been ordered to San Antonio, to report to General MERRITT for duty.

The Indian Council at Fort Smith, Arkansas, is continued, and will soon be concluded. Our last week's record brought up the account of proceedings to the 12th. On the 13th, Commissioner COOLEY asked if the different tribes were ready to sign the treaty of peace. The agents for the Seminoles and Cherokees said their people had read it and would sign it the next day. A message was received from the delegates at Armstrong's Academy, to the effect that the Rebels are desirous of coming in to make peace with their loyal brethren. On Thursday, September 14th, a treaty of permanent peace with the United States was signed by the representatives of the Osages, Seminoles, Creeks, Chickasaws, Cowskins, Senecas, Shawnees, Choctaws, and Quapaws. The treaty concludes by the tribes acknowledging themselves to be under the protection of the United States of America, and they covenant and agree that hereafter they will in all things recognize the Government of the United States as exercising executive jurisdiction over them, and will not enter into any allegiance with any State, nation, power, or sovereign whatsoever; that any treaty of alliance for cession of lands, or any act heretofore done by them or any of their people, by which they renounced their allegiance to the United States, is revoked, cancelled, and repudiated. In consideration of the foregoing stipulations made by the members of the respective nations and tribes of Indians present, the United States, through its commissioners, promises that it will reestablish peace and friendship with all the nations and tribes of Indians within the limits of the so-called Indian country; that it will afford ample protection for the security of persons and property of the respective nations or tribes, and declares its willingness to enter into treaties, to arrange and settle all questions relating to and growing out of former treaties with such nations, as affected by any treaty made by said nations with the so-called Confederate States, at this council, now convened for that purpose, or at such time in the future as may be appointed.

On the next day, the 15th, the remainder of the loyal Cherokees, and also the Rebel Seminoles, signed the treaty. The other delegations asked for further time, but gave assurances that they would all sign the treaty. There was a perfect reconciliation among all the tribes except the Cherokees. A few days later, the differences between the loyal and disloyal Creeks were amicably adjusted. The Rebel delegates of the various tribes represented, signed a treaty with the Government, with a note appended, claiming non-forfeiture of lands, annuities, &c. A committee was appointed to confer with the Choctaws and Chickasaws relative to the treaty. The Southern Cherokees submitted to the report, stating that the committee had waited upon the Northern Cherokees to arrange their differences, and asked them to recommend the Cherokee Council to repeal their confiscation laws, who agreed to lay the matter before the council. The same delegation reported that about 6,000 Cherokees are in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, on the Red River, in a destitute condition, and asked the council for relief. The commissioners refused to recognize JOHN ROSS as chief of the Cherokee nation,

on account of his duplicity and bad faith with the Government, and a paper was submitted by the loyal Cherokee delegation asking the commissioners to rescind their action.

Next comes, in order, the Indian Council to be held at Bluff Creek, Colorado, on the 4th of October. For that, General HARNEY and Secretary IRWIN have been detailed from the Indian Commission at Fort Smith, and Judge STEELE of the Indian Bureau, General SANBORN, Superintendent MURPHY, KIT CARSON, and WM. W. BENT, will also be there. The object is to make a treaty with the Kiowas, Camanches, Apaches, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes. From Omaha it is learned that General CURTIS of the commission to treat with the Northwestern Indians, has left for Fort Sully, where the council will be held, instead of at Fort Rice, the water being too low to reach Fort Rice. The Indians are distrustful and unwilling to go there. General SULLY is trying to get the chiefs in by October. They are now north of Fort Rice, and between the Big Horn and Yellow Stone Rivers.

#### THE MILITIA.

To Colonel HENRY LEE, Jr., of the military staff of Governor ANDREW, of Massachusetts, we are undoubtedly indebted for the anonymous pamphlet, lately issued, called "The Militia of the United States. What It Has Been. What It Should Be." It is a very useful, interesting, and suggestive little treatise, sound and sensible in every one of its numerous points, so far as we remember, written with singular modesty, and yet manifesting a great deal of earnestness and an unusual personal interest in the subject. It is not one of those regular, methodical Annual Reports of the Committee on Militia, each the paraphrase of its predecessor of the previous year. It is the contribution of one who has a genuine and special interest in the militia. The first cursory glance at the tract shows the greater proportion of the book, in bulk, to consist of citations from various good authorities. Colonel LEE, while tersely putting his own views, has preferred to support and illustrate them by the opinions of well-known writers on the same points. This method has the advantage of furnishing a comparison of ideas with regard to the chief points in militia systems, such as cannot elsewhere be had—at least, in so small a compass. Our own views on these various points of discussion have so often been presented and so fully explained, editorially or through correspondents, that, after strongly recommending this little treatise to general and professional perusal, it only remains to give a résumé of its principal topics, with casual commentary.

Colonel LEE's aim is to prove the following points:—1. That the Nation needs an organized military force. 2. That it must consist of a small standing Army, so composed and so officered as to be capable of expansion when war threatens; and principally of militia. 3. That our militia has never been effectively organized or disciplined. 4. That the defects of the present system may be remedied, and an energetic, trustworthy force created of citizen soldiers, a National Militia.

The first point, the necessity of a large, well-organized military force in any nation, is amply sustained by many strong opinions of WASHINGTON, JOHN ADAMS, JEFFERSON, KNOX, and a score of others. And, indeed, the point is clear that there is an imperative necessity for some sort of organized and drilled force, which shall be always at hand in sufficient numbers, to be used wherever required through the Nation. *Punch*, some years ago, when the great *coup d'état*, as being fresher in occurrence, seemed more detestable than now, and when there was more talk through England of a French invasion—had a fine picture on this subject of invasion. A diminutive youth, of the 'Arry Belleville species, sits on a haberdasher's counter, kicking his heels, and gesturing to the loafers. "What would we do if 'the French should invade England? Why, we would 'rise as one man!' Now, this indefinite idea of our own ability to rise as one man, on occasion, and of the sufficiency of so astonishing a demonstration, is at the bottom of all our dilatoriness, in this country as in England, about organizing the militia. It is admitted that the present is the best time for such organization, on account of the teachings of the late war, the number of trained officers and the military spirit and experience of the people. And yet, we have often heard officers declare there was no need of either militia or standing army—little need of any organized military force, because, at the call of danger, the whole country would rise, and the survivors of the Army of the Potomac, of the Armies of the Cumberland, of the Tennessee, of Georgia, of Ohio, of the Gulf, and the rest, would come trooping back to the defence of the Union. Sir JOHN BURGOYNE has some very good hints on the matter of a general "uprising" of a population, which Colonel LEE has quoted. He says there are two fallacies in which Great Britain has indulged, respecting a French invasion—one that patriot-

ism would furnish numbers enough, the other that financial prosperity would furnish money enough, to drive the invaders into the sea. He shows, at length, that no numbers of undrilled troops, however patriotic, can withstand a well-equipped, organized, and disciplined army, and that a mere armed populace usually hurts the regular soldiers who defend it, more than it does them good, by getting in the way, eating up supplies, and creating panics. And next he shows that, long before money can be turned into men and munitions, the dreaded campaign may be fatally ended.

But, the reader may say, granted that, in ordinary times, we have need of a militia: it is different now, because the war has filled the country with soldiers, who will rush to its defence at the first cry of danger. This is the common and the dangerous argument of the time. It so happens that it is answered in an article on our Future Military System, in the September *Atlantic Monthly*, which we will quote, therefore, as follows:

It is to be observed, that the very effect of a recent war is to make any such system appear for the time superfluous. A hundred returned veterans in every village, with an arsenal full of rifles in every State, might seem to supersede the necessity of all further preparation for many years to come. Why give the time and money to create an ineffective military force, when these heroes can at any time, within two days, improvise a good one? No doubt, after the close of the Revolution, the same thing was said. Yet even the Revolutionary veterans were not immortal—though no doubt there were moments when they seemed so, to the Pension Agent; and ours will find their lease of life to be but little longer. What is to occur then? Twenty-five years hence, our whole present army will be beyond the age of active military service, and will have left to their children only their example, unless we establish, by their aid, some system of warlike training that shall be available for the future. It is one thing to have a military generation and quite another thing to have a military people. Accidental experience has given us the one, but only permanent methods can guaranty the other.

It being admitted, then, that the country needs some organized force for her defence, the second question is, of what shall that force be constituted? Now there are only two elements to be thought of—one a standing Army, the other, the militia. And the question we suggest is, really, not so much what part the militia shall play, in numbers and power, as what part the Regular Army shall assume. For these two are complements of each other, and the increase of the standing Army allows the decrease of militia, although the reverse is not precisely true. Now, amongst the hundreds of writers on this subject, perhaps no two would agree either on the absolute or the relative size of the two forces. Indeed, estimates ought to change with the growth of the country, and the condition of its foreign and internal affairs. Would any one, for example, put the number required for the standing Army now, where it would have been put fifty years ago? Yet, it must be admitted, there is great difference of opinion among good judges, as to the proper size of the Regular forces, at any time. We should say that, at the present epoch, no good authority would estimate the number below 20,000 men, and few, if any, would put it above 100,000. Within these wide margins there would be as many different estimates, perhaps, as there are thousands.

Everybody, however, is agreed upon one point in this country, that the standing Army must be as small as possible. FRANKLIN wished to get rid of it altogether—which was a clear mistake. WASHINGTON and KNOX, both fine soldiers, were inclined to place, on the other hand, much more reliance upon it than most of their contemporaries, and believed less in militia than they. WASHINGTON's opinions on the subject appear, according to the extracts which Colonel LEE makes from them, to be a little contradictory. However, nearly all the statesmen and the wise soldiers of the Republic, from its earliest to its latest days, agree that there must be a small standing Army; and, consequently, a large force of well-trained militia. Such, also, has been the practice. "After the Revolution," our Army was virtually disbanded; all, save twenty-five "privates to guard the stores at Fort Pitt, and fifty-five to "guard the stores at West Point and other magazines, with "an appropriate number of officers; no officer to remain "in service above the rank of captain, and those privates "to be retained who were enlisted on the best terms. This "was done in spite of the warnings of prudence and patriotism. After the war of 1812, the Army was reduced "from 35,000 to 6,000 men." The opinions of all the elder Presidents, of ELBRIDGE GERRY, RANDOLPH, and the numerous authorities cited in the pamphlet, need not be reproduced on this point. The words of MADISON express the whole matter tersely, and in accordance with the common American opinion. He says: "As auxiliary to a "Regular force, and a substitute for a large one in time of "peace, a disciplined militia forms an essential part of a "republican system, it being certain that liberty cannot be "safe with powerful standing armies, nor in danger with- "out them, and that without an effective militia, the dan- "ger of such armies cannot be precluded." And Colonel LEE, equally pungently, says: "But would not a standing "Army be more efficient and economical than a possible "militia? Very likely, and so would a standing Presi- "dent, Secretaries, Legislatures, Selectmen, and so down "to the village road-surveyor. But we have decided to "waive the administrative and economical advantages of a "despotism, for the political advantages of a democracy."

Colonel LEE next traces the history of the rise, origin, and varying size of the armed force of the Republic through successive years, and shows how, after all the debates and the efforts, the militia was always in bad condition. He concludes by saying that the radical defect of the system, and the primary cause of its failure was its excess of numbers. To supply the place of the Militia system, the Volunteer system was organized, and has always, hitherto, flourished extensively. But the author decides against relying upon this force in the following language:—

Their prompt response to the calls of the Government, from the war of 1812 down to the Rebellion of 1861, and their soldierlike conduct, have done honor to themselves and to the country, but does not justify reliance upon them exclusively. 1. Because the Volunteer system is too precarious, the numbers and efficiency of the force fluctuating with the popularity of its officers or the feeling of the hour, so that they may happen to be in a decline at the very moment of the country's need. 2. Because the right of the State to exact service being waived, many of those best able to respond, selfishly hold back, leaving the whole burden to be borne by the more patriotic and generous. 3. Because one of the greatest obstacles here, and probably in other States, to recruiting or maintaining an efficient and sufficient body of Volunteers, is the refusal of employers to allow apprentices to join it. To accept as a favor what one can claim as a right is, in private life, inconsistent with self-respect; and it is improper that the State should stand in that suppliant position. If a militia is indispensable, service should be required from a sufficient number of citizens, and should not be accepted from Volunteers, with the exception only of corps of cavalry and light artillery—branches of the service entailing greater expense, and involving greater sacrifice of time, and which may therefore be composed of volunteers, conforming, of course, to general regulations of the militia.

The next point taken up is the cause of the defects of militia systems, hitherto. These reasons may be enumerated as follows:—Want of coöperation of the States; want of instructed officers; want of a system of tactics and its dissemination; inferior character of militia officers; numerous exemptions, and low fines; weakness of the military penal code; want of proper arms and equipments; excess of numbers; absurd militia trainings; inferior character of the militia; short term of service; and the parallel system of volunteers. After another appeal for the necessity of an organized force of militia, the essay proceeds to discuss the various methods for improving it, and building it up. The following are the writer's conclusions:

1. That the Militia must be reduced to a reasonable number.
2. That they must be uniformly organized.
3. That arms and equipments must be furnished.
4. That a system of tactics should be framed expressly for the militia, and books distributed.
5. That a General Militia Staff should be created, consisting of an assistant to each branch of the Regular Army Staff.
6. That Congress should decide upon the exemptions from military service.
7. That officers elected should not be commissioned until pronounced upon by a board of officers, who shall examine into their qualifications; that their fidelity and success should be tested by inspections; that they should be obliged to hold their commissions a specified term before eligible for promotion, and before allowed to resign. That no commission above that of colonel should be issued in time of peace, unless required by State constitutions.
8. That the militia under arms should be subject to a rigid code.
9. That competent instructors should be appointed to instruct the commissioned and non-commissioned officers.
10. That the active militia should be compensated for service.
11. That rudimentary instruction in tactics should form part of the course in every public school.

These points are discussed in detail, and particularly the last, which introduces a very valuable report made to Governor ANDREW by Mr. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, on the introduction of military training into public schools. No State has been so much interested, of late, in the military education of children, as Massachusetts, and none has contributed so much labor to investigate that subject. In the town of Brookline, military drill has been introduced into schools with admirable effect.

The article in the *Atlantic*, already referred to, takes up this same point. It opens with a humorous sketch of the militia general of the early days of the war:—

Who does not remember the sudden sense of relief which diffused itself over any given community, on the announcement that Brigadier-General BIX, of the Blank Division of State Militia, had arrived in town? Here was a man for opinions. Now we should know what the Rebels meant to do, and precisely how many were killed by the firing from Fort Sumter. We should ascertain the measures already taken for defence, and the actual number of military overcoats in possession of the State authorities. Of course the local authorities waited upon him without delay. They found him at the headquarters of rifle company X. An imperfectly developed rifleman, with coat unbuttoned and gun held anxiously, stood sentinel in the entry—taking no notice of any one, and looking as if he would be profoundly grateful if no one would take notice of him. Presently the great man appeared. He wore around his martial breast a blue cloth cape, with a festive lining of white silk. His usually good-natured countenance was attuned to an aspect of profounder thought. Near him stood his only luggage, a large epaulette-box, of shape inexplicable to the unwelcome. Behind him appeared the members of his staff, wearing white cotton gloves, and maintaining attitudes of unwonted stiffness, as if, though conscious of not carrying a great many guns, they would at least contribute to their country's cause the needful quota of ramrods. He it was who, while drilling his battalion, and having given the preliminary order, "Right about," omitted the final order, "March," until most of the men were perched, Zouave-like, upon the high board-fence which bounded the camp. He it was who, in his school of instruction, being questioned by the juniors as to the proper "position of the soldier without arms," responded sternly, that a true soldier should always have his arms with him; and on being further asked in regard to the best way to "dress" a line of soldiers, answered with dignity, that others might prefer fancy colors, but give him the good old army-blue.

This writer then advocates military drill in schools at length, and finally puts the following as the points he conceives to be of main importance in future militia laws. 1. There should be no exemption from personal service, except on the ground of age or physical infirmity. The necessary limitation of number should be obtained by varying the prescribed ages in the different States, according to the proportion of young men in the population. 2. Whether the appointment of officers be elective or gubernatorial, they should equally undergo a strict examination. 3. The strictest military law should be enforced during the muster or encampments. 4. There should be a national Inspector-General of Militia, appointed by the War Department, with Assistant Inspectors-General for the different States—

all to be Regular Army officers, if possible, thus securing uniformity of drill and discipline.

To return to the treatise of Colonel LEE. In closing, he expresses the hope that some State Legislature will try the experiment of military instruction in public schools on a liberal scale. He says:—

I believe this to be the only and the sure way of reconciling our patriotic but busy and impatient people to the indispensable institution of the militia, the complement to the church, the school and the town;—the one institution needful to complete the formation and preservation of our republican character.

But there should be no State Academies for the military education of officers. Fancy every State with its Academy, some thirty armies of militia, each officered by graduates from their State Academies; they would fall to fighting for their *alma maters*, if not for State rights. If uniformity of drill is desirable, if a feeling of nationality is to be cherished, our military schools should be national. If economy is to be considered, or if we would secure the greatest advantages of instruction, these schools must be few and large. The plant, as manufacturers call it, is not much greater for a large school than for a small; you must have space for military exercises, grounds for target practice, barracks, recitation halls, museums, riding halls, stables, libraries; apparatus of all sorts, chemical, astronomical, philosophical, &c.; models in engineering and drawing, engines of war, pontoons, mortars, heavy ordnance, howitzers, and light field pieces, small arms; horses for cavalry and artillery; you must have a full corps of teachers, &c., &c.—and why repeat this enormous expense in thirty States, while the outlay for our one National Military College, some \$200,000 per annum, although insufficient, is annually complained of in Congress; why repeat this for a number of scholars probably too small to practice the manoeuvres to advantage after all.

If it costs the United States \$3,500 to educate well each cadet at West Point, it would probably cost the United States \$7,000 to half educate each graduate of these State Academies; that is, taking into view the amount sunk in buildings, libraries, funds to support the professors, apparatus warlike and scientific, multiplied through the land. If every religious sect that differs from another about some abstract theological dogma, must have its separate little college for fear of infection, so be it; certainly there can be no potent argument for squandering the Nation's substance to make our land a military Babel. That would be an application of *arma cedant togæ*, devotedly to be deplored.

But we must refrain from further extract or comment. The length of space we have devoted to this subject of the militia, will be pardoned, in consideration of the importance of the subject.

#### AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

CONGRESS will scarcely have got over the exciting and momentous questions arising upon its own organization, at the next session, before the subject of amending the Constitution, so as to make it suitable to the new order of things, will come up. There are some very good hints on this subject in the most elaborate of Dr. LIEBER's series of pamphlets for popular circulation, the one upon proposed amendments to the Constitution. It was written when the question of abolishing slavery was first discussed by the whole country as a practical measure, and was devoted to securing that abolition. It commences with an excellent statement of the true functions of written constitutions, and of the false and superstitious notions entertained with regard to them, which often makes them, to the ignorant, seem "all but inspired." It proceeds to show what changes in the character, spirit and circumstances of a great nation demand a change in its written Constitution. It then proves that such changes have taken place in our own country in sixty years, and so the argument is complete. On two fundamental points it then proposed to amend the Constitution, namely, respecting slavery and State rights, and to express in that instrument the sense of the Nation upon them. But, since slavery is now practically abolished, and soon will be by constitutional amendment, we need not give the admirable argument made in this pamphlet. It suggests, however, sundry other amendments, such as the extension of the presidential term to six years, and not allowing a second election; and giving to the PRESIDENT the authority of vetoing single items of the appropriation bills, without thereby vetoing the whole. So, it thinks, may the paragraph of the Constitution, which begins: "No capitation or other direct tax"—require an amendment making it clearer, or else it may be found advisable to omit it altogether. It also suggests constitutionally declaring polygamy a crime. In some of these latter points readers will disagree with the author; but upon his two main points, the sense of the country is already clear. Dr. LIEBER also says that, if slavery is abolished in the United States, it will be necessary to amend that portion of the Constitution which establishes the basis of representation. At present three-fifths of the slave population are added to the number of free persons, in order to make up the number of persons entitled to a proportionate number of Representatives in Congress. If, then, slavery is abolished, the number of two-fifths of the present slave population would be added to the number to be represented in Congress, without giving them the right to vote for the Representative. The few white citizens who have been in rebellion would, therefore, gain by the extinction of slavery, so far as the number of Representatives is concerned. He proposed an amendment to this effect, and stated the reasons therefor in a letter to Senator MORGAN, also published as a Loyal Publication Society tract.

It only remains to add the list of proposed amendments, as follows:

ARTICLE 13.—Every native of this country, except the sons of aliens whom the law may exempt, and Indians not taxed, and every naturalized citizen, owes plenary allegiance to the Government of the United States, and is entitled to and shall receive its full protection at home and abroad.

ART. 14.—Article 3, section 3, first paragraph of the Constitution, shall be amended, so that it shall read as follows:

Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort, or in assisting them in forcible attempts to separate from the

United States any State, territories or unorganized districts, or any parts thereof; or in applying to foreign governments, or people, for aid or support, whether such separation, or resistance to the United States for the purpose of separation, be intended or is already carried out for the time being.

No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or to the same positive act (where the treason consists in applying to foreign states or people), or on confession in open Court.

ART. 15.—It shall be a high crime directly to incite to armed resistance to the authority of the United States, or to establish or to join societies or combinations, secret or public, the object of which is to offer armed resistance to the authority of the United States, or to prepare for the same by collecting arms, organizing men, or otherwise. No person shall be convicted of this crime unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same act, or on confession in open Court, and Congress shall declare the punishment of this crime.

ART. 16.—Trials for treason shall take place in the State or district in which the crime shall have been committed, unless the administration of justice shall be interrupted or impeded at the time by rebellion or war. Congress shall provide by law that trials for treason shall be held in places where justice may be administered without hindrance.

ART. 17.—Slavery shall be forever abolished, after the — day of the year —, in this country, the States, territories, unorganized districts, or any parts or places thereof—and shall never be re-established under whatever form or by whatever authority; and all persons who are or shall hereafter come and be within the limits and protection of the United States shall be deemed free, all claims of foreign persons or powers, whether at war or in amity with the United States, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to the respective number of male citizens of age having the qualifications requisite for electing members of the most numerous branch of the respective State Legislatures. The enumeration of said citizens shall be made by each census of the United States.

ART. 18.—Knowingly taking part in any slave-trade, directly or indirectly, shall remain piracy, and shall be punishable accordingly.

Holding a person as a slave or in involuntary servitude (except by authority for crimes duly proved), selling or buying a human being, abducting a human being for the sake of selling or holding him as a slave, and aiding in taking human beings from one place to another, whether within this country or beyond its limits, for the purpose of selling them, shall be high crimes and punishable with death or otherwise, as may be directed by acts of Congress.

The free inhabitants of each of the States, territories, districts, or places within the limits of the United States, either born free within the same or born in slavery within the same and since made or declared free, and all other inhabitants who are duly naturalized according to the laws of the United States, shall be deemed citizens of the United States, and without any exception of color, race, or origin, shall be entitled to the privileges of citizens, as well in Courts of Jurisdiction as elsewhere.

Other amendment are likely to be suggested by writers upon this important subject. Let us hope that Congressmen will not be so much devoted to party and pelf as to slight the great constitutional questions which will come up for decision.

#### THE TRUE STORY OF THE CAPTURE OF DAVIS.

UNDER the punning title of "Running at the Heads"—a verbal play which cavalymen appreciate—an officer contributes to the current *Atlantic Monthly* a lively, interesting and careful account of the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS at Irwinville, on the 10th of May last. One portion of this narrative is copied below, because we believe the whole story to be, what it claims to be, "literally true, to the minutest detail."

The vigorous movements of General WILSON and Colonel MINTY, in Georgia, to secure the fugitive Confederate President, and the manner in which the Fourth Michigan and First Wisconsin cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonels PRITCHARD and HARNDEN respectively, found his trail, are already too well known to require repetition. HARNDEN and PRITCHARD had about equal chances, for a time, of "bagging the game," and were equally deserving; but Fortune favored the latter, and gave him and his men both the reward and the reputation. It is a little queer and suggestive, and perhaps will point the homily of some cynical bachelor of the future, that the garrulousness of one of the daughters of the "sunny South" was what immediately led to the discovery of DAVIS' camp. PRITCHARD and his Fourth Michigan reached the now historic village of Irwinville at 2 A. M. of the morning of the capture, i. e., of the 10th of May—after a tranquil and beautiful moonlight night's ride. There was a pause for information and for a snatch of sleep. "In the midst of this quiet," says the narrator, "a woman began to scream, and an officer 'near went to learn the cause. She complained that some 'of the men, 'Burners,' had got into her smoke-house and 'were appropriating her hams. This was speedily rectified, 'but not her disposition to talk and scream. She said, "'There's a camp of our men out there, two hundred of 'them, and they will pay you'ns for pestering me!' And 'she screamed as if she would alarm the camp. About this 'time, a negro boy belonging to the woman was pulled out 'of bed, and having 'allowed' that he knew of this camp, 'and had been to it, he was promptly taken to the head of 'the column to serve as a guide."

Of course preparations were made to seize the camp at daylight. The conviction that this was Davis' camp, and that they might destroy what was left of the Confederacy at one fell swoop, "made all tremble with anxiety." Nor were any mercenary motives joined to the stimulus of duty, for the writer expressly declares that "at this time we 'knew nothing of the reward for the apprehension of 'DAVIS; we knew only that he was the chief man of our 'country's enemies, and we were resolved that none should 'blame us if we failed to capture or kill him." The camp was entered at daybreak, the order being passed in a whisper. The column moved at a walk until the tents were seen, and then dashed in, at command. The camp was found pitched on both sides of the road, with wagons, horses, tents, and men on the left, and two wall-tents on the right. All was quiet, and no guards were met. Some of Lieutenant BOUTELL's men, immediately on entering the camp,

dispersed among the tents to the left, and some to the right; among the latter was "private JAMES H. LYNCH, of "Company C—it is well, for good reasons, to mention "the names of the enlisted men,—who, seeing a horse saddled and bridled, with holsters and travelling-bag, held "by a black man in front of one of the tents, at once clapped the muzzle of his Spencer to the head of the 'boy,' "and secured the animal. This was DAVIS's well-trained, "imported, and fleetest saddle-horse," ready saddled and bridled for flight into the woods surrounding the camp. DAVIS's arms and his gold were on the saddle, and he had evidently relied upon this swift animal for safety. Alarmed at the noise of the cavalry rush, and finding his horse already gone, DAVIS now resorted to stratagem, and so it was that the scene ensued which has given rise to so much jest and sarcasm, the world over, and will through centuries to come. Passing the description of the unhappy rencontre of the Fourth Michigan and the First Wisconsin, we come to that of the capture itself.

ANDREW BEE, a private of Company L, went to the entrance of DAVIS's tent, and was met by Mrs. DAVIS, "bareheaded and barefoot," as he describes her, who, putting her hand on his arm, said—

"Please, don't go in there, till my daughter gets herself dressed!" ANDREW thereupon drew back, and in a few minutes a young lady (Miss HOWELL) and another person, bent over as with age, wearing a lady's "waterproof," gathered at the waist, with a shawl drawn over the head, and carrying a tin pail, appear and ask to go to "the run" for water. Mrs. DAVIS also appears and says—

"For God's sake, let my old mother go to get some water!" No objections being made, they passed out. But sharp eyes were upon the singular-looking "old mother." Suddenly, Corporal MURPHY of Company C, and others at the same instant, discovered that the "old mother" was wearing very heavy boots for an aged female, and the corporal exclaimed—

"That is not a woman! Don't you see the boots?"—and, spurring his horse forward and cocking his carbine, compelled the withdrawal of the shawl, and disclosed JEFF. DAVIS.

As if stung by this discovery of his unmanliness, JEFF. struck an attitude, and cried out—

"Is there a man among you? If there is, let me see him!"

"Yes," said the corporal, "I am one; and if you stir, I will blow your brains out!"

"I know my fate," said DAVIS, "and might as well die here." But his wife threw her arms around his neck, and kept herself between him and the threatening corporal. No harm, however, was done him, and he was generally kindly spoken to: he was only stripped of his female attire.

As a man, he was dressed in a complete suit of gray, a light felt hat, and high cavalry boots, with a gray beard of about six weeks' growth covering his face.

He said he thought that our Government was too magnanimous to hunt women and children that way.

When Colonel PRITCHARD told him that he would do the best he could for his comfort, he answered—

"I ask no favors of you."

To which surly reply the colonel courteously responded by assuring him of kind treatment.

The prisoners having finished the breakfast which their servants were allowed to prepare for them, we, joyful at our success, though saddened by the price so cruelly exacted, took up the line of march for Macon. Lieutenant-Colonel HARMON and his tired "boys," sharing in the general feeling, led the way.

Mrs. DAVIS was very watchful lest some disrespect should be shown her husband. She assumed the responsibility of the disguise, saying she put the clothing on the "President." She complained that the guard kept their guns cocked; but when it was explained to her that the Spencer carbine was for safety carried at half-cock, she seemed content. In personal appearance she is nearly the opposite of her husband, who is a man wearing an ill expression of countenance, slim, spare, and under six feet, while she is quite fair and of good size. On the road both Mr. and Mrs. DAVIS were at times in tears. She read the Bible to him, and he regularly asked a blessing over their meals. We "Vandals," as he so often proclaimed us to be, did not disturb him. There were men among his captors who had been prisoners at Andersonville, but they spoke of him without malice; they only asked for justice, as they recalled their fearful experience.

We have, then, all the main details previously reported, and on which the popular commentary upon DAVIS's capture was formed, fully confirmed, and many details even more picturesque to add. We have the unfortunate JEFFERSON, emerging from his tent "bent over as with age" and skilfully acting what, in theatrical parlance, might be called the part of "leading old woman." We have the attire of JEFF. DAVIS as woman in full—lady's waterproof, gathered at the waist, the shawl drawn over the head, and even the tin pail. If the crinoline which invariably appears in the thousand caricatures, be wanting, there is surely enough left. We have also the attire of JEFF. DAVIS as a man, including the celebrated boots which betrayed him. The double entente of the request to go "to the run" adds to the general humor. Mrs. DAVIS acted her part very well, and her fervent "for God's sake, let 'my old mother' will become famous. It is reasonable to hope that the epithet of "my old mother" is not indulged in now by the domestic parties, there being no further actual use for it. The remarkably unseasonable exclamation of JEFF, "Is there a man among you?" coming from an old mother, in waterproof and shawl, one moment bent over and with tin pail, and the next striking an attitude, is the most laughable thing of the whole. Had he striven to make the arrogance of Southern chivalry the laughing-stock of the world, he could not have better selected his words. And, as if propelled by some merciless demon to complete the ridicule of the scene, he adds that he thought "our Government" was too magnanimous to hunt women and children, that way!" The surly bickering of this "President" with our soldiers, and the return conduct of the "Vandals" towards him, will tell its own story; while the sly allusion to Mrs. DAVIS's disposition "to manage," in her advice about the way the military men should carry their carbines, is not to be omitted, as a titbit of humor.

How stupidly the whole affair of DAVIS's flight was arranged! It was commenced too late, continued too slowly, and with about as much sagacious precaution against surprise as an ostrich exhibits in putting its head alone under shelter from pursuers. Whether all this was

from contempt of the Vandals is unknown. But a little rapider travelling by day and at night, camps not pitched and on both sides of a main road, and containing a few less "women and children" and a few more guards, might, perhaps, have ensured escape, at least as far as the Florida coast.

#### SIGNALLING IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

THE *London Mechanics' Magazine*, for August 11th, 1865, devotes several pages to an elaborate description of the new system of signalling invented by Commander COLOMB, R. N., and which is now used in the British navy, after having successfully undergone a long-continued trial in the Mediterranean and Channel squadrons. The advantages claimed for the system are, great simplicity, independence of individual skill, the use of but one light, the use of white light only, and consequently increasing range, the use of the same signal books for day and night, great power of combination and expansion, and great certainty. The signals are made by the alternate appearance and disappearance of a light, the signals being delivered by an alphabet of long and short flashes, on the Morse principle. Two description of flashes are used, the short and the long, the former being about half a second in duration, and the latter about a second and a half. The following is the table of flashes for all signal books:

1 —	6 —
2 —	7 —
3 —	8 —
4 —	9 —
5 —	0 —
Preparative —	— &c.
Finish or Stop —	— &c.
General Answer —	— &c.

#### ALPHABET.

A 5 B 6 C 7 D 8 E 9 F 10 G 11 H 12 I 13  
J 14 K 15 L 16 M 17 N 18 O 19 P 20 Q 21 R 22  
S 23 T 24 U 25 V 26 W 27 X 28 Y 29 Z 30

The signals are produced and transmitted by means of a semi-cylindrical shade in the interior of the lamp which falls by its own weight and completely covers the light; when raised it fully exposes it, and thus produces flashes of longer or shorter duration.

This shade is connected, by means of a line, with a signal box resembling a barrel-organ, in which revolves a barrel with pins on the surface, which operate on pegs that transmit their motion to a lever and through the line to lamp-shade. It is, therefore, only necessary to place the keys in the slots corresponding to any required series of figures, and then to turn the handle continuously, to produce a revolving series of flashes, corresponding to the setting of the instrument, with unfailing accuracy. It has been found by experiment that, by COLOMB's method, the most rapid communication by signal could be carried on at the distance of thirty miles at night, with proper apparatus, between a ship and the shore, whilst in the daytime the range was always found to be twice that of flags, and the speed of communication often more than six times as great. For short distances the apparatus is well adapted, being so simple and portable, that a man may carry and work a complete apparatus for day and night, just as a sportsman carries his gun across the country.

For distant signals in the daytime from fixed positions, a set of shutters are placed on pivots, something after the manner of a Venetian blind. In their normal state they lie horizontally, so that their edges only are presented to observers, and, at a slight distance, will, therefore, not be seen at all. A very small motion, it is evident, will produce a very great change in such an apparatus, and the flashes are, therefore, capable of being worked by a somewhat larger description of barrel, its lever causing the shutters to appear perpendicularly to represent flashes, and to return to their horizontal position to represent intervals.

Commander COLOMB's system is the result of long-continued experiment on his part to contrive some system altogether differing in principle from the system based in color, which he regards as essentially defective. In color-signalling by day, advantage is taken of reflected light, but by night transmitted light must be used, and every colored glass interposed between the light and the observer greatly diminishes the effective range of the signal. A red color diminishes the range about one-third, green somewhat more, while blue almost obscures a light. Besides these, there are other manifold difficulties standing in the way of a good system of signalling by color for naval purposes, so that, whilst the day signals as used in the British navy number some 14,000, it has hitherto been considered that only fifteen can, with certainty, be made at night, though nominally the night system is capable of making one hundred and three signals. Colored flags were first used in the British navy for signalling near the end of the 17th century, but no systematic arrangement occurred until nearly a hundred years later. This was about the time of Lord Howe's celebrated victory on the 1st June, 1794, on which occasion he

had only the means of making 183 signals. But such progress was made in naval signalling that four years later flagships were able to make 310 signals. By the system of the present day, the vessels of the Royal navy can display about 14,000 distinct signals, whilst those of the merchant service can show no less than 70,000.

#### SCIENTIFIC FACTS.

MR. J. MACKAY, of England, has invented a new ordnance projectile designed to diminish unsteadiness in flight and to insure an end-on blow when the missile strikes. To secure this he makes a portion, say one-third, of the length, a little smaller in diameter than the remainder which bears upon the gun. The ends are rounded, the radii of the semi-circles being half of either diameter, and the centres being upon the axis of the projectile. If it is desired to balance the projectile, a little metal may be removed from the smaller end, or that nearest the muzzle of the gun, leaving it flat. If wrought-metal is used for the shot, he prescribes a certain method of manufacture. The iron or steel after being worked under the hammer is reheated and placed in a vertical die box, having an opening in the bottom through which the surplus metal is forced when pressure is exerted upon the upper half of the mould. By this means the metal is densified in proportion to the pressure employed, and if that is great, no further hardening is necessary for steel projectiles.

At a meeting of the Scottish Ship-builders Association, a paper was read comparing LLOYD's rules for ship-building and classification, with those of the Liverpool Underwriter's Agency. It was shown that in vessels of from 500 to 2,000 tons, LLOYD's rules required from seven to ten per cent. more weight in the framing and plating than the Liverpool rules; while the latter required from seven to ten per cent. more weight in the inside stringers, keelsons, etc. For sailing ships of 500 tons the Liverpool rules are about two and one-half per cent. in excess of LLOYD's. For sailing ships of 1,000 to 1,500 tons, LLOYD's rules require about five per cent. more than the Liverpool. In screw steamers of ordinary proportions LLOYD's require about two per cent. more than the Liverpool. Thus the two standards require about the same weight of material in the finished ship, but direct it to be expended differently, LLOYD's placing more in the framing and plating, and the Liverpool Agency making the inside stringers and keelsons heavier. Ship-owners, desiring to have their vessels registered in both lists alike, have been compelled to build their ships internally according to Liverpool, and externally according to London rules, using more metal than is really needed, and thus having dead weight to carry. The Association determined to represent the matter to the two registering agencies and try to bring about closer agreement.

Europeans look with some dismay upon America as the land of natural monopolies. Our war was hailed with delight as an opportunity to overthrow the dynasty of King Cotton, and the futility of that effort being now apparent, public attention and hope are turned with quite as much eagerness to discovery of petroleum in Europe. A few localities already export petroleum, and new reservoirs are constantly discovered. The trade in Marseilles is becoming the first in importance, and French papers are of opinion that it will be the great market of Southern Europe and Asia. Oil is said to have been found in Hanover, and British capitalists are investing money to work the wells.

Mr. E. N. DICKERSON, who is not unknown to our readers, has designed a locomotive of novel construction. The driver stands in front of the boiler, where he can have a clear look-out ahead, and also receive the first benefit of any carelessness on his part. The fireman retains his present position. The boiler is of different form from those now in use, and the valve-motion and cut-off are also on a new plan. The Providence Steam Engine Company are now building a locomotive of this pattern for the Erie Railroad. Its cylinder will be 20 inches diameter and 26 inches stroke.

A project is under discussion in Europe for restoring the maritime importance of Rome. It is the reconstruction of Ostia, the ancient port of Rome, and which by the power of CLAUDIUS and genius of TROJAN, was once the commercial dépôt of the whole world. A Roman engineer, M. COSTA, has submitted to the Holy Father plans for the re-establishment, at the mouth of the Tiber, in a situation which late progress in navigation and commerce designate as the most favorable in the Mediterranean, a magnificent free port, with docks, magazines and a commercial flotilla, destined to render the greatest services to the whole of Europe. PIUS IX. entertains the idea most cordially. "In a more exalted sphere," says our authority for the above, "it is the development and propagation by navigation of 'the true seeds of civilization of which Christianity alone possesses the secret.'"

BERNARD PALISSY's furnace has just been discovered beneath that portion of the gallery of the Louvre which joined the Tuileries on the river side, and which is now being rebuilt. On the 27th of July last the workmen came

upon a large potter's furnace which was found to contain a number of moulds for the production of statues. A letter is in existence in which PALISSY proposed to CATHERINE DE MEDICIS, to construct in the garden which then joined the Tuileries, a monumental grotto decorated with extraordinary figures, of which the writer gives a minute description. The moulds are said to agree precisely with these descriptions, and it is therefore conjectured that PALISSY set up his kiln in the neighborhood of the grotto about to be constructed. The discovery would have passed without much notice had it not been for an archaeologist, M. BERTZ, who traced the furnace to the celebrated PALISSY.

The Prussian Captain REINHOLD WERNER, who was to command the new Arctic expedition, has been refused leave of absence by his government, and a Captain HAGEMANN, of Hamburg, will succeed him. A vessel of 200 tons has been chartered in London to precede the expedition to Hammerfest, where it is hoped to pick up a crew experienced in Arctic navigation. This being done, the expedition will proceed to the Eastern coast of Spitzbergen, possibly also to Gillis Land, from which point the actual object of exploration will be entered upon. This is to ascertain, by careful examination of the seas between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, whether Dr. PETERMANN'S conjectures as to the direction of the Gulf Stream are correct. The funds for the exploration have been partly raised by subscription among the Senate and citizens of Hamburg, and it is believed that the amount still wanted will soon be subscribed by merchants there and in Bremen.

It is reported that GARIBALDI'S second son, RICHIOTTI, is to adopt the profession of railway engineer, and will take his first lessons in road-making on the English railway under the tuition of Mr. BENJAMIN PIERCY, C. E.

The testimony of experts in scientific cases is coming to be regarded with some suspicion. In a recent case of railway compensation, a number of buildings were valued by experts employed by the owners, at over £36,000. The company urged that the charge was appalling, and presented experts of acknowledged character and judgment, who valued the property at £14,000. The jury seeing the doctors at swords' points concluded to prescribe their own medicine and assessed the buildings at £29,650. Truly a model case.

It is amusing to observe the wild "inventions" of telegraphic signals to be used on railway trains of cars in England. One proposes an air-tight tube connecting the carriages with the guard's-van, along which "balls or other articles" are to be forced by working a bellows! Another would have the passenger pull a chain which would cause two discs to fall outward and thus catch the attention of the guard, who must be on the lookout for them. Another invention is a box containing a handle and covered with a plate of glass. The passenger is to break the glass and pull the handle. The guard thereupon hears a bell and looks to see if any carriages are missing or off the track; also if any passengers are hanging out of the windows. If not he waits till a station is reached, and then hunts to find the car with broken glass lying outside, when he asks what is the matter!

A mushroom was lately found growing beneath a road which had pushed up, and was supporting a stone four feet square, and weighing two hundred weight. The *mycelium*, or filamentous body from which the "stool" rises had developed into an enormous fungus mass. The force of vegetable growth is well represented by this specimen, which has been sent to the British Museum.

Seventy dispatches from different parts of Europe, and which contain meteorological observations, arrive at M. LE VERRIER'S bureau in Paris, between 9 and 11:30 A. M. every day. The observations in these are immediately reduced, the weather forecasts drawn, and between 12 and 1 they are telegraphed to all parts of France and various European capitals. At 2:30 P. M., the daily bulletin is issued, and circulated to all correspondents for the cost of the paper and printing. M. LE VERRIER suggests the formation of a central and European bureau for contracting the international part of the service.

Military mines can conveniently be ventilated by the use of an apparatus like that employed at Cornwall and in the Hartz. A box is made to rest bottom up in a tank of water; a valve opens into the outer air, and a pipe leads from the mine into the tank, opening a few inches from the top of the water, and closed by a valve opening towards the mine. When the box is raised up a partial vacuum is made, and the box valve opens, admitting the air till the change of stroke, when the box valve closes, and that in the pipe opens, and the air passes into the mine; or the valves may be so arranged as to pump the foul air from the bottom of the mine, and thus make way for fresh air coming in at the mine's mouth. The valves require to be counterbalanced with weights. Two wrought-iron cylinders, each 144 inches in diameter and 9 feet stroke, driven by a small engine, gave 11,500 cubic feet of air per minute. There is a machine of this kind in England which can furnish 700,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The advantage of this method

for ventilating military mines is that a machine of rough construction, worked by hand power, can be made to answer every purpose.

The question of the best material for water-tanks for ships, has lately occupied the attention of a Frenchman, who discovered that water held in tanks of galvanized iron contained so much zinc, that it was unfit for use. The result of his experiments is the recommendation of tanks of iron tinned inside and galvanized outside.

#### EUROPEAN MILITARY AFFAIRS.

THE three great topics in European affairs of last week, continue to be the leading topics of this week—the Gastein Convention, the naval show in the British Channel, and Fenianism. They are all sufficiently disagreeable to discuss, from the amount of sham, duplicity, and selfishness in them. However, fine sentiment is not often to be looked for in national politics.

We have now, at length, got from Berlin the exact text of the convention concluded at Gastein by Herr von BISMARCK and Count BLOME, and signed at Salzburg by the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia. But it is only needful to remark that it is quite in accordance with the briefs already published. The *Morning Post* discovered a great mare's nest in some supposed secret articles of the secret Austro-Prussian convention; the more important of which are that Austria undertakes in effect to expel the Duke of Angustenberg from Holstein on the slightest pretence; she also undertakes to cede Holstein to Prussia for pecuniary indemnity. Prussia is to propose to the German Diet to guarantee all the possessions, German and non-German, of Austria. But a private letter from Baden-Baden, via Paris to the *London Times*, denies the whole story of secret treaties; and, indeed, it is improbable. However, the open treaty is shameless enough to excite the virtuous indignation of France and England. The *Monitor* says Germany receives the treaty unfavorably, and that the Convention is at variance with the union of the Duchies proclaimed by Austria and Prussia. The *Patrie* says that the French Government never will approve the compact, and that the annexation of Lauenburg to Prussia raises another constitutional question. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, also, says it is not hard to prophecy what will be the tone of the French reply, and says the question of the Duchies is not settled yet, and there is every prospect now that it will not be settled without more interference on the part of the Western powers, than Prussia will find convenient for her designs. A Vienna paper says England's answer has been received, and that Earl RUSSELL expresses his satisfaction that the solution arrived at is only of a provisional and transitory character. No official reply has come from England and Russia. And we are authorized to conclude that, in spite of its late promise of clarification, the Schleswig-Holstein affair is in as great a muddle as ever. Meanwhile, the construction of the fortress of Königsberg, commenced twenty-two years ago, with a view to the defence of Prussia on her eastern side, is approaching its termination, the works being pushed on with great rapidity.

Italy presents nothing striking in affairs military. The Italian squadron in the river Plate has been increased to five ships of the line. The Papal army, which now consists of about 7,000 men, is to be increased to 10,000. Foreigners will only be admitted into the battalions of Zouaves gendarmes, the second squadron of cavalry, and the regiment of artillery. The engagements are to be for four years. The purveyors for the French army have received instructions to make no further contracts for provisions. Garibaldian clubs are springing up on all sides.

In England, what attention can be spared from the grand international review and perfection of the celebrated *entente cordiale*, is concentrated as Fenianism. There is a great alarm on this subject, and the London papers, as well as those of Cork and Dublin, are very much excited. It seems to us that they are unduly frightened; and yet there is some cause for grave fears. It is alleged that four Fenian counties, Tipperary, Limerick, Cork, and Kerry, had been "proclaimed," i.e., put under martial law. At all events, there and elsewhere there have been riotous processions of Fenians, singing "The wearing o' the Green," and parading with shot-guns and shillalehs. Such demonstrations have even taken place in the city of Cork. Some arrests have already been made, and the next steamer will shed a little light upon this subject.

The following named Officers are hereby announced on the Staff of the Department of South Carolina: Lieutenant-Colonel B. B. MURRAY, Fifteenth Maine Volunteers, Provost-Marshal-General, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, mustered out of service. Captain G. T. BALCH, Chief of Ordnance, vice Brevet Captain Arnold, relieved from duty in this Department.

An enthusiastic meeting of soldiers and sailors was held in Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday evening of last week, for the purpose of organizing a Union club. Captain George B. HALSTED and Sidney R. SMITH were present and made telling speeches. A number of soldiers enrolled themselves.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

#### THE ALGONQUIN AND WINOOSKI TRIALS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The Board of civilian experts, consisting of Messrs. EVERETT, BAIRD, COPELAND, CORYELL, HIBBERT and BROMLEY, have examined the programme of the Navy Department for the conduct of the competitive trials of the machinery of the *Winooski* and *Algonquin* at the wharf, for economy of fuel, and approved them with the following exception; namely: That, instead of commencing and ending the ninety-six hours trial with full fires, judging by the eye of the equality of the fires at those periods, the fires are to be hauled from the furnaces of both vessels after a preliminary working of the engines of five hours, stopping with the working steam pressure on each boiler. New fires are then to be made and the ninety-six hours trial commenced, the coal being weighed from that commencement. At the expiration of the ninety-six hours, the fires are to be hauled, and the unconsumed coal picked out, weighed and deducted. It will be observed that the only difference in the results of the two methods consists in the fact that in the latter, all the coal consumed during the ninety-six hours is weighed, while in the former a slight error is possible in the estimation of the condition of the fires at the beginning and end of the trial. This error, in so long a trial, could not exceed one per centum.

The amount of coal to be consumed per hour, and the number of revolutions to be made per minute, were not directed in the programme of the Navy Department. Mr. ISHERWOOD wished to burn 1,600 pounds of coal per hour, and to so arrange the paddle surface that the engine of the *Winooski*, with this consumption, would make 13 1-2 revolutions per minute. The Board decided that 1,600 pounds of coal was the proper consumption, but that the paddles of the *Winooski* were to be reduced till the engine would make with it fifteen revolutions per minute. The engine of the *Algonquin* is to make the same number of revolutions, burning whatever weight of coal is required to give them. The paddle-wheels of both vessels to be exactly alike in all respects. It will be seen from this that the programme of the Navy Department was entirely fair.

After the completion of the wharf trials, the vessels are to be run together in Long Island Sound, three times from Sand's Point to Fisher's Island and back, making a distance of between 600 and 700 miles. They are to be run at their maximum speed, and with the wheels arranged as each party may desire on his own vessel.

The Navy Department has also informed the Board that it will direct any trials to be made which it recommends; the object being to give Messrs. FORBES and DICKERSON every opportunity to prove the merits of their machinery, and in every possible way, both at the wharf and in free motion.

The *Algonquin's* machinery has been operated at the wharf by the Mr. DICKERSON with her wheels the same as the *Winooski's*, but the data was not taken by the Naval Board. The *Winooski's* machinery was operated at the same time during forty-eight consecutive hours, all the data being taken by the Board. With a consumption of 1,600 pounds of coal per hour, her paddle wheels averaged 12 1-2 revolutions per minute.

The boilers of the *Winooski* contain 200 square feet of grate surface. The boilers of the *Algonquin* contain 142 square feet of grate surface. Messrs. FORBES and DICKERSON are now putting up air-tight bulkheads to form an air-tight fire-room into which the air for a forced combustion is to be driven by a powerful fan-blower. The boilers of the *Winooski* are also provided with blowers. The circulating water for condensation is supplied to the surface condenser of the *Algonquin* by a powerful ANDREW'S centrifugal pump driven by an independent cylinder; and just as much is supplied with the vessel at the dock as in free motion. The *Winooski* has a surface condenser also.

After the forty-eight hours trial with the *Winooski's* machinery, the water level in the boilers was lowered considerably below the top of the tubes. It will be remembered they are MARTIN boilers, and the tubes are vertical water-tubes. In this condition the machinery was operated during an additional twenty-three consecutive hours, burning 1,600 pounds of coal per hour. It is scarcely necessary to add there was no serious catastrophe notwithstanding your prediction on page 57 of your last issue, that such would no doubt take place if the water level was carried as described. In fact, there is no more danger in carrying the water level many inches below the top of the tubes of a MARTIN boiler, than in carrying it an equal number of inches above it. The engineers, firemen, and coal-heavers were not at all frightened. The experiments with the *Mackinaw* (sister vessel and machinery to the *Winooski*) were all made with the water-level below the tops of the tubes; and a very long and elaborate set of experiments, in the same manner, was made on the boiler of the *Wyoming*.

W.

[We are much indebted to "W." for his clear statement of facts, but we cannot agree with him as to the propriety of carrying the water below the tube-sheet, even in a Martin boiler. If the water in the *Winooski's* boilers was so carried for twenty-three hours without the serious catastrophe we apprehended, the furnaces burning coal at the rate of 1,600 pounds an hour, or 8 pounds per hour per square foot of grate, the happy result we should attribute entirely to good luck; and not even "W." we think, would commend such a performance to naval engineers as a model for safe practice. "W." says, positively, that "there is no more danger in carrying the water level many inches below the top of the tubes of a Martin boiler, than in carrying it an equal number of inches above it." If this is true, then it is just as safe to carry the water twenty inches, for instance, below the tube-sheet as that distance above it:—he would then certainly have steam-

gas to use in the engine. And if this is so, the Chief of the Steam Bureau ought to issue a circular, at once, directing the engineers of the various naval vessels fitted with the vertical tubular boiler, to carry the water level one-third of the way down the tubes, or as much farther as they choose. We can hardly believe that Mr. ISHERWOOD would even meditate such an order. But suppose he should issue it, how many intelligent engineers would venture such a practice?

Mr. ISHERWOOD, in his elaborate work, finds the temperature of the heated gases in their nascent state, in a boiler furnace, to be nearly 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit, which is about the melting point of copper. Now, inasmuch as the back connection of such boilers as the *Winoski's* is simply a continuation of the furnace, it would seem that the temperature of the heated gases in this place would be about 1,250 degrees Fahrenheit—1,077 degrees is a red heat visible in the day time. If this were explained to the persons standing about the boiler they might object, for the top, and a portion of the sides of these connections, as "W" well knows, are not covered with water when it is carried below the tube sheets.

On page 136 of Mr. ISHERWOOD'S "Researches" the following remark will be found: "It has been abundantly proven that it is far more economical in the production of power to expend a given quantity of heat in the generation of steam from water than in superheating that steam out of contact with water." The author of such a positive statement as this, boldly made in the face of the most modern practice, one would not expect to be the engineer to adopt such extraordinary means to superheat his steam out of contact with water," as those which "W" defends in the case of the economy trial between the *Algonquin* and *Winoski*. It looks very like an entire repudiation of a theory upon which Mr. ISHERWOOD has risked his reputation.—EDITOR ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.]

#### MR. ISHERWOOD'S FEED WATER-COOLER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The letter in your last issue from Mr. ISHERWOOD'S friend, "W," on the efficiency of the Sewell surface condenser, and the "double-function" pump applied to them, as arranged in the engines of the Navy, proportioned by the Chief of the Steam Bureau, contains statements of much interest to marine engineers. It appears, according to this letter, that on a recent voyage from New York to St. Thomas, the "fresh water-maker" of one of Mr. ISHERWOOD'S latest screw vessels, gave out, and, says the engineer of the vessel, "I was compelled to take water from the surface-condenser, to supply officers and crew for a number of days, so you can imagine how well the condenser works." Thus it appears the officers and crew were supplied for a number of days with fresh water from the condenser of the engine (the last days of the run, of course, as the "fresh water-maker" gave out). Now, the action of a surface-condenser is understood by nearly every one; it condenses the steam which passes from the boilers through the engines, and the water resulting from this condensation is pumped back again into the boiler, whence it came. Thus no water (if the apparatus is perfect) is taken from the sea. Assuming that the boilers of this vessel contain 35 tons of water, which is not far from the mark, and that they boil off 9 pounds of water for every pound of coal consumed in the furnaces (the least evaporation, according to his book, which Mr. ISHERWOOD will be satisfied with), 11,754 pounds of water will be boiled off and pass through the engines into the surface-condenser every hour, at the rate of consumption of 14 tons per day, the amount stated by "W." Thus about every six and one-half hours, the whole of the water in the boilers is passed into the condenser, and in seven days, the length of the passage, the water which the ship's company were drinking had been boiled off, passed through the slide-valves and cylinders, both lubricated with filthy grease, into the condenser and back again into the boiler nearly twenty-five and one-half times. And this was the water used by the ship's crew for culinary and drinking purposes! This result the writer considered so anomalous, and having doubts as to the ability of the human stomach to function, after being deluged with water which had been twenty-five and one-half times boiled off, passed through valves and cylinders covered with nasty grease, through a condenser containing the greasy accumulations, probably, of months, and swashed about through a brass pump and valves, that he mentioned the fact to a physiologist of this city. This medical authority informed him, that not only did he doubt the power of this indispensable organ to function after a few such doses, but he seriously thought it might be fatal to the life of the patient. Ye gods, what stomachs the Blue Jackets of this vessel are fitted with!

Mr. ISHERWOOD'S proxy, asks concerning this "double-function pump," which has salt water on one side and fresh on the other, "Why should there be any leakage?" "If a piston can be kept perfectly tight under a steam pressure of 150 pounds to the square inch, surely a similar piston can be easily kept tight under a water pressure of 12 pounds to the square inch." No working steam piston is "perfectly tight," as this gentleman must be aware, if he has had any experience in this line. It has been reserved for him to perceive a similarity between a steam piston, with its accurately scraped and fitted up metallic packing rings, forced out by steel springs, and working on a polished and well-oiled surface, and a horizontal pump-plunger kept tight (?) with hemp and lignumvita. Again, as one side of Mr. ISHERWOOD'S plunger draws the refrigerating water directly from the sea, if there is any sand or other debris in the water, it is drawn in, and speedily wears out the hemp with which the plunger is packed. As the "double-enders," particularly, were built to operate in rivers and other shoal

places, it follows that they must frequently be in positions where there is sand enough in the water to spoil the efficiency (if that is required to do so) of this "double-function" pump.

There is still another function which this fuel-killing apparatus performs, viz., to cool the feed water. The quantity of condensed (feed) water which is swashed about on one side of his pump-plunger, per stroke, is very small, and as the other side, at each stroke, is nearly filled with cold sea water, it follows, therefore, that the feed water is pretty well cooled by its contact with the cold metallic walls of the pump barrel, which thus constitute a "refrigerator of maximum power." Feed water heaters are quite common, but a feed water cooler is certainly a novelty. Mr. ISHERWOOD is entitled to the credit of having widely introduced this improvement into the naval service. He has not, however, it should be observed, introduced this ingenious device in his 100 inch geared engines for the large sloops, although it would have saved a complicated casting and otherwise simplified the machine.

The proxy of the Chief of the Steam Bureau has furnished data relative to the consumption of coal and the speed of the *Nyack* class, which is quite interesting. He says that burning 14 tons per 24 hours the speed is 8 1-2 knots, and that the maximum amount which these vessels can burn is 28 tons per day. Now, as the speed of a vessel varies as the cube root of the power, and the power is represented by the coal, it follows, that when these vessels (*Nyack* class) are using all the coal their furnaces will burn, viz., 28 tons, their speed is 10 1-2 knots nearly.

Mr. ISHERWOOD asserted in the Congressional report that the *Nyack* class, with 670 horse-power, made 82 revolutions of propeller per minute, and attained the speed of 12 1-2 knots per hour, through the water, under steam alone. As the screw has a pitch of from 14 to 16 feet, mean 15 feet, these vessels, at the above number of turns, according to the information he furnished the committee, go 3 per cent. faster than the propeller—the forward part, of course, being dragged at a still faster rate! This is a brilliant performance; the loss by the "frictional resistance offered by the water to the screw blades" must have been extremely small under these circumstances.

It is not probable that Mr. ISHERWOOD understated the maximum revolutions of these vessels, and at this number of revolutions, in order to develop the power he states, it has been calculated that over forty-five pounds per square inch in the boilers is necessary. This is a pretty heavy pressure for boilers of this description. Again, considering the quantity of coal stated as the maximum, "en rapport" with the gross indicated horse-power of the engines "per se," when working at maximum power, which Mr. ISHERWOOD says they exert, "we perceive" that 3.9 pounds of coal per hour per horse-power is consumed. Adding to this the gain resulting from the use of the surface-condenser—if it is in good condition, as Mr. ISHERWOOD asserts the *Nyack's* to have been—about eleven per cent., we perceive that this performance is inferior to that of the antiquated frigates *Colorado*, *Roonoke*, and *Minnesota*.

Referring to the performance of the *Wyoming*, a sloop of the *Ironclad* class, built before ISHERWOOD'S time, and one of the most successful in the service, in the Journal of the Franklin Institute the following facts are found, which are interesting in this connection: Pressure of steam, 27 lbs.; vacuum in inches of mercury, 23.5; revolutions, 80 1/2 per minute; consumption of coal, 2,970 pounds per hour, equal to 31.7 tons per day. An indicator diagram taken under the above conditions is also given. Calculating this diagram, in the usual way, we perceive that the latest engines proportioned by the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering are much inferior to those which were constructed for the naval service before he was permitted to proportion every part and designate the size of every bolt; for the *Wyoming* worked up to 1,088 horse-power, burning 2.73 lbs. of coal per hour per horse-power.

It is interesting to compare the performance of the *Wyoming*, as shown in this reliable scientific journal with her maximum performance as given by Mr. ISHERWOOD to the Naval Committee. In the latter case the maximum revolutions are stated to be 73 1/2, and the horse-power 717; his own sloops (maximum performance) he asserted, in the same report, made 70 revolutions, exerting 1,304 horse-power, and were going as fast as the screw was turning. Of course, this statement was made in order to prove how much more economical his engines are "en rapport" with the fuel consumed, than those of other design.

Mr. ISHERWOOD wrote, in a letter recently published on the DICKERSON cut-off war:—"The whole subject of naval engines was ably investigated, and in an exhaustive manner, by the House Committee on Naval Affairs, and the practice of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and the character of its chief triumphantly sustained."

X. V.

NEW YORK, September 18th.

#### THE BARRY CLUB.

To the Editors of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—The commissioned officers connected with "Camp Barry" Light Artillery Camp of Instruction during the late war, held a meeting at the residence of O. S. DEWEY, late Lieutenant of the Thirty-third New York Battery, for the purpose of organizing a club to perpetuate the associations connected with the Army during the late war, and to continue the pleasant relations commenced at "Camp Barry."

The meeting appointed the following gentlemen as officers for a temporary organization:—President, P. D. LEYS, late Post-Surgeon; Secretary, C. A. CLARK, late Post-Adjutant; Treasurer, WM. J. BULL, First Lieutenant of the Twelfth New York Battery.

Captain JOHN B. EATON, late commanding the Twenty-seventh New York Battery, presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, Brevet Major-General W. F. BARRY, to whom the country and the Army are indebted for the vast benefits conferred upon both by the conception and execution of the idea so well carried out, by his organization and administration of the Camp of Light Artillery Instruction which bears his name, and of which we are all proud to be known as graduates, be constituted an Honorary member of this Club, and that the Secretary forward to General BARRY, notification of this resolution.

The cooperation of all who have served in Camp

Barry is cordially invited to permanently organize this club, at a meeting to be held in New York City, prior to January 1st, 1866. All are requested to correspond with C. A. CLARK, Secretary, Drawer 84, Buffalo Post-Office, if they desire to attach themselves to the club.

(Signed) C. A. CLARK, Secretary.  
P. D. LEYS, President.

BUFFALO, September 13th, 1865.

#### MILITARY UNIFORMS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Allow me to add a few words to the discussion upon uniforms. Of all historic uniforms for large bodies of troops, scarlet or crimson is the most showy. The Greeks were mindful of this advantage, and adopted these colors; and, when the renowned "phalanx" was in motion, on a sunny day, the plain seemed ablaze with crimson and gold, and burnished brass. In reading descriptions of these exhibitions, one recalls the exquisite lines of TENNYSON, in *Guinevere*, where he describes ARTHUR'S helm, when

"Smitten by the lights,  
The Dragon of the great Pendaragonship  
Blazed, making all the night a steam of fire."

The Roman army was a sight to see on gala days, when the ensigns were unveiled, the war furniture of metal and armor disclosed, and the sun of the Mediterranean glowed, and scintillated upon myriads of implements of steel and bronze, polished to the intensity of brilliancy.

Those days are over. England has, in a manner, appropriated red, and although there is brass and steel enough left for all nations, men cannot always be brought to devote the time to keeping metal sufficiently clean to be magnificent in appearance. Of the other colors left, green is Muscovite and Spanish; white is beautiful, but deadly white is Austrian; brown or chocolate is for the barbarian Croat and the Portuguese; light blue, Bavarian, &c. Grey, the most serviceable, the least noticeable, the color most agreeable to the eye, a Rebel adoption has effectually damned for us. Adieu the idea or hope of ever seeing an American Army clad in grey, a national color worthy of it. Still, there is a handsome color left, approximating grey and similar to a favorite color in the showy, yet practical, Austrian service, a blue mixed, our own United States light blue, modified.

Thirteen years ago, the writer advocated and prepared specimens of a uniform which were submitted to JEFFERSON DAVIS, then Secretary of War, who complimented the idea. These were virtually adopted by the Rebel authorities. The writer's method of designating rank was derived from the Austrian and other foreign troops. Our Army has done away with nearly all unnecessary armament which will attract a sharpshooter's bullet, i. e., by simply embroidering the bar, the palm leaf, the eagle, or the star, on the shoulder, the lappel, or the collar. The Austrian method is distinguished for perspicuity, simplicity and common sense. It would correct every solecism and reduce chaos to order.

To put men in coats or jackets to which the pantaloons button as in the old-fashioned costumes of small boys, would not do any more than the Duke of York's idea of having the pantaloons and boots of cavalry all of one piece. This recalls the obsolete method of trussing the doublet and hose together with innumerable knots of ribbons. A few regiments were breeched and shod, on the Duke of York's idea, in Flanders; but a single experiment showed its absurdity. Trousers, unattached to tunics, were in fashion when the pyramids were built, and are likely to last till their destruction. To prove how the revolutions of time bring back the same styles of costume, examine the fashions for ladies. In the times of CHARLES IX., HENRY III., IV., and LOUIS XIII. of France, they were almost identical with those of our own day; and in the Thirty Years' War of German regeneration, the cavalry, who did not wear armor, appeared very much the same as ours—felt hats, slouched by storm and age, short frock-coats or tunics, loose trousers tucked into boots, and boots like those which our men affect, swallowing up the whole leg to the hips. Hard service brought this dress into common use, as did also the common-sense view of uniform which old TILLY took—"A ragged soldier but a bright musket." The same fashion was prevalent in the Cromwellian wars, when felt hats, tunics, and high boots were generally assumed.

CROMWELL, whose judgment was remarkably correct even upon what are generally considered minor matters, adopted one of the most effective uniforms, both as to appearance and serviceableness, for his "Ironsides" which the world has ever seen. They wore a plain steel head-piece, which shone like silver, a short scarlet tunic, single-breasted, and without ornament, relieved by the black cross-belts, which sustained, on the right, a musketoon, and, on the left, a straight, basket-hilted, admirably balanced sword, equally adapted for cutting and thrusting. The black cross-belts again were relieved by plain burnished breast-plates. Elbow-high gauntlets, hip-high boots, and leather breeches, completed a costume as soldier-like as any from the time of CÆSAR to the present day. Substitute light blue and throw away the gew-gaws, and it is very like the dress of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S *Cent-Gardes*. Exchange white for sky-blue and you have the uniform of the Prussian *Garde du Corps*. Add to the steel cap a havelock of chain-mail and put chain mail on the arms, and this is an approximation to the cavalry dress recommended by MARMONT and by NOLAN, and worn by the Circassians and by the finest cavalymen of the East.

Imagine, for one instant, the fine effect of a regiment of cavalry equipped like the Ironsides, with the addition of an eagle, in dark metal, surmounting a steel cap; the men all mounted on powerful horses of a uniform dark color!

There is no question that the most effective and least fatal military color is dark grey. This statistics prove. Light or pearl grey is handsome, and it contrasts better with the facings; but the Rebels have killed grey for us. Blue-mixed, which is a sort of pearl grey, a more decided shade than that worn by the Veteran corps, is still our own. The coat, long-waisted, and well-fitted, with skirts an inch below the hips, and relieved with heavy facings, is exceedingly jaunty. The pantaloons should be a darker shade, cut loose. Every full-dress head covering which the United States Army has ever worn has been an abomination. The

Prussian helmet is ugly and heavy, but there are patterns of Russian helmets which are exceedingly beautiful and serviceable; such as sit upright upon the head, not leaning back. The Austrian dragoons have a beautiful helmet, well ventilated, sword-proof, and graceful, and not expensive.

It is impossible, in these utilitarian days, to dream of the revival of the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war," which made FREDERICK's and NAPOLEON's armies spectacles to admire and wonder at. But immense results might be accomplished by the enforcement of cleanliness, order, and strict responsibility or accountability. In fact, one of the strongest contrasts between Volunteer and Regular regiments is the slovenliness of the one and the neatness of the other. It is wonderful how smart the French infantry will make themselves by dint of care and brushing and polishing up the roughest materials. Elbow grease, discipline, soap, and rotten-stone will achieve miracles.

Give a soldier a simple but striking uniform, and it will elevate him in his own esteem. Honest pride is a quickener of manly sentiment. But what we want most is a corps d'élite, organized on the principle of NAPOLEON's "Old Guard," with a distinctive uniform, the badge of that merit which served as an initiatory passage into its ranks. This corps should have a more beautiful uniform, finer horses, the most approved artillery, and arms requiring greater address and experience in their management, and officers superior in brain and body. ANCHOR.

## "TWENTY MONTHS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I should be at a loss to say whether my feelings were those of disgust or pity when I perused your notice of Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. H. DUGANNE's book, "Twenty Months in the Department of the Gulf." Disgust, perhaps, predominated, and justly so, for it is difficult to pity the author of "five published works" who so far forgets himself as to write a book upon a subject which he himself says he knows comparatively little about. Perhaps Colonel DUGANNE was unfortunate in the selection of his title, for, judging from the selections published in the JOURNAL, it appears that his work is a history of Camp Ford, and that nearly all he knows about the Department of the Gulf is mere hearsay, and that, too, while a prisoner—consequently utterly unreliable; for instance, the "Sabine Pass disaster" is made to appear in the worst possible colors, without a palliating circumstance.

It would not be just were his gross misstatements to be passed by without a denial. He talks about General BANKS' staff as I have oftentimes heard disappointed applicants for favors talk, and to me, at least, it would be interesting to know if the hero of one battle in which not a gun was fired was not refused some favor; such as nine months men were much given to asking—a leave of absence, for instance; and hence the animus for his wholesale assault upon the staff. Although I never served upon General BANKS' staff, and regret to say that it never stood so high in my estimation as some staffs I have had the pleasure of knowing, I must pronounce Colonel DUGANNE's statement in regard to that staff to be unqualifiedly false and malicious. That it did not have as great an amount of ability as the time and circumstances called for would be true in some individual instances; but few generals have collected about them their ablest men than STONE, IRWIN, DRAKE, HOLLABIRD, BECKWITH, and ALEXANDER, who were the chiefs of the several departments. No adjutant-general's office was better administered than that of IRWIN and DRAKE. No quartermaster's transportation, clothing or camp and garrison equipment was better than that furnished by HOLLABIRD. Whose "hard-tack" came more regularly and promptly than BECKWITH's? and we all know that ALEXANDER's physics were not bad—in their line.

A word about Sabine Pass and I have done; for I can only speak of Galveston and Brashear upon the same authority as that upon which DUGANNE tells his story. I will, therefore, only say that he does not tell the tale as it was told to me.

Colonel DUGANNE asks, in speaking of Sabine Pass and the three hundred soldiers and sailors who surrendered them,

Why were they abandoned? Why were six thousand Federal troops, with arms and ammunition, with everything requisite for a successful assault of earthworks, permitted to remain on ship-board without an attempt to land them, for the dislodgment of our foes?

Why were not our soldiers landed from the transports, and marched, as they might have been, from their point of disembarkation to the rear of the fort (a mile or two only), and thus thrown into position to compass and assault the earthwork on its undefended land side?

Will it be credited that our attacking gunboats were captured, their consorts driven off, and the whole expedition turned back discomfited by the resistance of forty-two men, working six guns, behind an earthwork?

Yet such is the case.

I answer as the questions are put:—They were abandoned because it was impossible to succor them, the only two gunboats of the expedition which could enter the harbor, owing to the shallow water, having been captured.

The "six thousand Federal troops, with everything necessary for a successful assault of earthworks," were not landed because they could not walk upon the waters, a mile of which intervened between them and the shore, the only practicable landing being completely commanded by the "six guns and forty-two men in the fort." Notwithstanding Colonel DUGANNE's assertion to the contrary, an attempt was made to land troops, but found to be impracticable, except at the point above specified.

Colonel DUGANNE's assertion that the troops could have been landed from the transports and "marched to the rear of the fort (a mile or two only)," is too absurd for notice, and only provokes laughter with those who were "there to see," for be it known that the fort was on the sea-shore, not eight hundred yards from the landing place.

The base and false statement that "the whole expedition turned back, discomfited by the resistance of forty-two men, working six guns, behind an earthwork," entitles him to the contempt of all good and true men, who honor their adopted profession and abhor the falsifier, whatever be his motive; so well known is it that the expedition returned to the Mississippi River in consequence of the transports being short of coals and water, and the approaching storm which afterwards overtook the fleet, and caused much alarm for the safety of the smaller vessels and Mississippi

River steamboats, several of which came very near being wrecked, and were only saved by throwing overboard their cargoes.

A. A. G.

## THE ATTACK ON THE SIGNAL CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The obscurity of the journal which commenced the attack upon the Signal Corps U. S. A., has heretofore prevented many officers of the organization from taking notice of the slanderous article, which, for the first time, we find re-copied in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from the *Chicago Republican*, edited by Mr. DANA, ex-Assistant Secretary of War, together with a handsome comment from your popular paper. It will be seen that Mr. DANA attempts to injure the reputation of over one hundred officers, universally known throughout the Army. Occupying as he did, a most prominent position, the civilian may unfortunately give credence to the statement "that the Signal Corps was a 'worthless institution,' &c., &c." The likes and dislikes of the War Department any reader can easily understand, are not governed by the opinions of military commanders, but rather have their origin from personal encounters. The records of the past war amply demonstrate this. In this manner the Signal Corps have suffered since the breach between the Inventor, Colonel A. J. MYER, and the Honorable Secretary. Mr. DANA, however, speaks positively. He does not leave the reader to infer that he has gathered his information from hearsay, or from public prints, but rather that he had witnessed himself, the utter uselessness of the Signal Corps.

Now, Mr. DANA, never having served in the field, has no right to condemn. We offer in testimony the official reports and autograph testimonials of those who have the right, Generals McCLELLAN, BURNSIDE, HOOKER, MEADE, GRANT, THOMAS, SHERIDAN, &c., &c. These gentlemen consider, (so their reports show,) the Signal Corps to be an "indispensable branch of the service."

General GRANT says, that in front of Petersburg no officers were more exposed or rendered better service.

General SHERMAN declares that "they saved his Army."

General TERRY "does not know how he could have done without them" at Wilmington.

General CANBY asks for special brevets for his officers.

General THOMAS writes autograph letters urging the War Department to organize them as a part of the Regular Army.

Generals FRENCH, MERRITT, CUSTER, SEDGWICK, RICHARDSON, RENO, FRANKLIN, BANKS, WARREN, HANCOCK, &c., &c., have all, in writing, expressed themselves as highly pleased with the efforts of their signal officers. General BRFORD, the Cavalry leader, who brought on the fight at Gettysburgh, and whose word was law throughout the whole Cavalry corps and Army of the Potomac, says, "that through their intrepidity and fine glasses, he was 'kept informed of the enemy's movements' during that campaign, 'when no other means were available.'"

General BANKS states that at "Kane River crossing" on the Red River the Signal Corps acted as a "division in reserve," and on this expedition two out of five officers were wounded.

I will not burden your columns with further testimony, but will simply state that nearly every General officer has added his good word to our record, and that, if there are any exceptions, it will be found, in nearly every instance, their opinions were not asked.

The crowning argument, Mr. EDITOR, is this: Two thirds of these letters passed through the War Department, and consequently through Mr. DANA's and Secretary STANTON's hands. Of course you are not responsible for the opinions of your correspondents, but the public may probably answer this question: "Does it not seem rather absurd for 'Mr. DANA to speak of military questions?'—or, 'is not his whole article a slander upon a thousand brave men who come home from the war laden with good words from gallant leaders in the field?'"

FIRST LIEUTENANT, SIGNAL OFFICER U. S. A.  
NEW YORK, Sept. 8th, 1865.

## A GOOD-BYE TO THE WESTERN REGULARS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Allow me a small space in your columns to bid a good-bye to my brothers in arms of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth infantry, the Regular brigade of the Army of the Cumberland. A hard fate has at length separated us. We have parted perhaps to meet no more. Though a brigade no longer, our brigade history yet lives. It is hard for those who have for four years served side by side to shake the parting hand and bid a sad good-bye. Common memories of many a weary march, of many a severe bivouac, of many a hard-fought field, with its whizzing cannon shot and whistling musket balls, will keep you, comrades, though absent, yet in spirit ever present. Our sacred dead, buried beneath the turf at Shiloh Church, in sight of the Cedars at Stone River, beside the death-rolling Chickamauga, on the steep sides of Mission Ridge, "neath the rocks at Buzzard's Roost, before the works at Resaca, Dalton and New Hope Church, on Kennesaw's rough slope, at Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, before Atlanta, and in our last charge, right under the eye of our noble THOMAS at Jonesboro, will ever bind us in a close communion of memories. For our numerous dead, for the thousands of miles we have marched, for all the dangers we have braved, for the many months we starved in Southern prisons, for all the sufferings we have endured, what recompense have we received? On our banners are written the names of all our actions. We have received the Nation's thanks. Out of over one hundred and fifty officers who have served with these regiments in the field, but ten, I think, have been brevetted, and they not for gallantry in action, but for "meritorious services," while on staff and other duty while absent from their commands. Of the numerous recommendations made for gallantry in action by battalion, brigade, division, corps and army commanders, not one has yet been granted. Why, we do not ask: the fact is sufficient. Does the Government for a moment suppose that the gallant officers thus slighted, first by pigeon-holing their recommendations, and then by brevetting those who had less claim, will accept a tardy recompense now? Nine-tenths of all our comrades will answer, "No."

Comrades, we have fought to preserve this Republic. We have done our duty. If the country is ungrateful, remember the old maxim, "Republics are always ungrateful." Do in the future, as we have done in the past; our own consciences will reward us, and we shall live high in the esteem of all who know us as we are. A.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1865.

## THE BREVETS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I am pleased to observe the discussion the present mode of brevetting has excited in your journal, among the officers of the Army. That gross injustice has been done many gallant men, no one can for a moment doubt; while it is equally certain that the brevet rank has been conferred upon many totally undeserving. That commanding officers should desire to advance the members of their respective staffs is natural, but that they should be so advanced to the prejudice of men who have served with their commands, or that the impression should be allowed to go forth that officers brevetted are the only meritorious ones, is unfair and unjust. In the Army this is understood, but it is desirable our friends at home should be equally cognizant of the facts.

I hope with your correspondent "Brevet," that Congress will annul all brevets and adopt a proper method of discovering who are meritorious. VER.

SEPT. 10th, 1865.

## WHAT PHILADELPHIA HAS DONE FOR THE SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—On page 43 (September 9th) I find that our Philadelphia Soldiers' Refreshment Rooms are credited by you with 750,000 meals. "Cooper Shop" closed August 28. "Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon" concluded to go on and feed those still passing through.

	MEALS.
Union Volunteer Saloon to Sept. 11, 1865.....	810,000
Cooper Shop to Aug. 28, 1865.....	400,000
	1,210,000

Many meals have been given of which no memoranda has been kept (say about 100,000), to small squads. You may remember that Philadelphia has FIFTEEN large hospitals, at times filled with soldiers, and they had to be supplied with fruit, jellies, &c., Sanitary and Christian Commissions being pressed to fill requisitions for the field. QUAKER CITY.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12, 1865.

## OBITUARY.

BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FRANK S. FRENCH.

DIED, in New Castle, Del., on the 4th instant, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel FRANK SANDS FRENCH, First Lieutenant First U. S. Artillery, aged 23 years; son of Brigadier-General Wm. H. FRENCH, and of Mrs. CAROLINE FRENCH, daughter of the late GEORGE READ, Jr., Esq., of that place.

Colonel FRENCH received his first commission in the Regular Army in the summer of 1861, and commanded a section of artillery at the battle of Ball's Bluff. This was the only artillery engaged in that action on the Union side, and for the skill and gallantry there displayed by the youthful Lieutenant, he received the highest encomiums. All of the men under his command were either killed or wounded; he was himself severely wounded, and such was his condition that it required no less intrepidity than he had shown in action, to accompany our retreating forces to the Maryland shore. In his subsequent career in the Army of General McCLELLAN, on the Peninsula, fighting with ever increasing reputation through all the engagements from Yorktown to Harrison's Landing, he won distinguished notice from that commander; and through all the remainder of the war he was in active service, in the same glorious Army, beloved and admired by his brother officers.

But, alas! a career which gave such brilliant promise of still greater distinction, to be won in the profession of his choice, has been thus early closed by the hand of death. The seeds of that fatal malady, consumption—quicken, doubtless, by hardships endured in more than three years of such severe military service—soon after the close of the war, were so rapidly developed, that he knew his end to be fast coming, and he came to the birth-place of his mother, the home of his youth, and where he had many friends, to meet his fate. He died with the composure and resignation which might have been expected from so gallant and pure a spirit.

Colonel FRENCH was of a nature singularly affectionate, sincere and courageous. He was the cherished object of affection in an extensive circle of relatives, and no one ever associated with him intimately who was not charmed by his graces of manner, and the evidences of his noble, unselfish disposition. Indeed, it may be said of him most truly, "none knew him but to love him—none named him but to 'praise.'"

## THE MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS and ex-Officers of the Mississippi Squadron may become members of the Mississippi Squadron Association, by forwarding to the Secretary certified copies of their appointment and resignation, or discharge papers, and initiation fee of \$3.

A uniform insignia has been adopted by this Association. Members can be supplied with the same by forwarding \$12, the cost thereof, to the Secretary or Treasurer. The officers of this Association are,

E. REES, President, Covington, Ky., P. O. Box 282.

A. BEAUCHAMP, Vice-President, 77 Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CHARLES W. SPOONER, Secretary, Lock Box 35, Cincinnati P. O.

EDWARD MANER, Treasurer, P. O. Box 2769, Cincinnati, Ohio.

By order of the Association.

CHARLES W. SPOONER, Secretary.

The badge which has been adopted is of silk, in tri-colors, red, white and blue. It is fastened with a pin, having a silver star for a base with the letters M. S. A. engraved on the star. Below the star is a gold anchor and cable. At the bottom of the badge are gold tips and drops.

The trial of the Rebel steamboat burners before a Military Commission commenced at St. Louis on the 19th, and the case of William Murphy was taken up. Colonel Mills, attorney for the prisoner, has given notice that he will summon as witnesses Jeff Davis, Secretaries Mallory and Seddon, of the Rebel government, and Admirals Farragut and Porter.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. CHURCH.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1865.

## BOUND VOLUMES OF THE JOURNAL.

The Second Volume of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for 1864-5 is now ready for delivery. The price of the volume, bound in cloth, is \$7 50; bound in half-morocco, \$10. Subscribers who have preserved their files can have them bound in cloth for \$1 50 a volume, and in half-morocco for \$4 a volume. The First Volume may be obtained at the same price. The price of single back numbers of the JOURNAL which may be desired to complete files, is 15 cents each, postage prepaid. Where more than thirteen such numbers are ordered, they will be sent at the rate of yearly subscription, or 12 cents a copy, the person ordering remitting the postage at the rate of one cent a copy. The postage on the bound Volume to most parts of the United States is \$1 25. The express charges will vary, of course, with the distance. The postage should be sent with the remittance for the Volume. To a subscriber who complains that "plain sailors know very little about 'calf, demi-calf,' etc., we can offer no better description of the two styles of binding than to say that the cheaper is a good substantial binding of cloth, while the morocco is a more durable and much handsomer binding of leather, which those who can afford it generally regard as worth quite the difference in cost.

These two Volumes, we think we can safely claim, present the only accessible current history of the war, and the only one in which it is presented in all the varied forms of personal description, of official report and the weekly record of the military situation. This military situation has been prepared with extraordinary care, and with the assistance of unusual facilities for obtaining correct information. All who have followed the weekly records of the JOURNAL are, we are persuaded, fully aware of its value, and will, as our correspondent says, "consider it one of the most valuable works for present reading, and also as a record to transmit to my children."

## ARMS AND THE MAN.

THE soldier is in luck. Mars makes way for Minerva—or, since politics is the thing we personify, perhaps it would be better to say, makes way for Mercury. Whichever be the appropriate divinity, the soldier is the favorite with this new leader of national affairs, now appointed, *vice* Mars, resigned. The military campaign is closed and the political opened; yet the soldier appears to be as essential to the one as the other. He is the sought of politicians, the ornament and strength of the ticket, the "available" candidate, the "coming man." In some States, where, as in Massachusetts, the result of the polling is like a law of gravitation, he is not so essential to caucus and to canvass. Yet, even in the Bay State, one worthy general officer at least is already on the Commonwealth ticket of the ruling party. And there, as elsewhere, local elections, in district, county, and town, find him on the top wave of favor. But it is in well-contested and dubious contests that he is most desirable, as New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and such States show. By way of illustration, in the former, for nine offices to be filled, the Democrats have nominated two Army officers and the Republicans no less than four. Major-General SLOCUM is the standard-bearer for the former party, and Major-General BARLOW for the latter. General PATRICK's name supports General SLOCUM's, and General MARTINDALE, General BARNUM, and Colonel HOWLAND stand side by side with General BARLOW. They are all, without exception, able and accomplished officers, and, we dare to say, will prove perfectly competent for their positions, whether they get them or not.

But the most singular circumstance is that the old opponents of the war are just as anxious as its steadfast friends to avail themselves of the soldier's popularity. The millions of loyal Democrats and loyal Republicans who supported our arms all through the time of trial, are now actually jostled aside by their old foes, the copper-wire pullers, who are struggling in the competition for soldiers' votes! Men who one year ago declared the war was a failure, now recall

with pride the achievements of the Union arms. Men who, regardless of the encouragement it then gave to the enemy to redouble his efforts, besought the Government to recall its armies from insurgent soil, now "rally round the flag" with touching fidelity and enthusiasm. Who now talks of "LINCOLN's hirelings?" It will not spoil this last paragraph to observe that soldiers are as popular at the South, too, as at the North (provided they be of the right stamp): as the elevation of General LEE to a college presidency in Virginia, of General JOHNSTON to a nomination and nearly to an election for the Danville Railroad presidency, and of General HAMPTON to a seat in the Convention designed for wiping out the curse of secession forever from South Carolina and restoring her to the Union, will testify.

A recognition of the soldier's "availability," however, for civil office, does not go to the root of the matter. Granted that party managers are moved only by selfish considerations of expediency in their choice of candidates, upon what does that choice rest? Upon the wish of the voters. The people, who decide the elections, desire to elevate a large proportion of citizen-soldiers to office. Now, to attribute selfish considerations to the people in general, is of course absurd. It follows, therefore, that the veterans of the war have surely earned the highest place in the respect and the love of the Nation. But this is no new development of national or of human character. It does not belong to our time or country. From earliest historic days, successful soldiers have been rewarded with civic honors, as classical scholars can tell us. The saying *arma cedant togæ* is true in a double sense. In our country, a successful war has invariably been followed by the elevation of favorite generals to office, as—not to stop at lesser examples—the presidential careers of WASHINGTON, JACKSON and TAYLOR (not to speak of HARRISON) witness.

Many reasons can be assigned for these evidences of political favor. In the first place, nearly all of us who could go, had a taste of the war, greater or less, so that, with armies in actual service counted absolutely by millions, it is not partiality, but justice, to give returned soldiers a large proportion of civic control; not neglect, but perfect ostracism, to keep soldiers out of public office. And, after all, soldiers are likely not to get a greater representation in office than other classes—and perhaps even less than men of the learned professions. For, take out several millions from the qualified voters, and how many will you have left? A second reason is to be found in the popular and natural admiration of heroic deeds, in the dazzling attraction of military glory. A third, in the obvious consideration of common gratitude, which permits the men that have saved the country, at the risk of life, to enjoy through their brief remaining years such poor fame and fortune as official position, honestly filled, in this country gives.

Beyond all this, it is clear that our best soldiers are peculiarly fitted for public life, and to them can generally be trusted the interests and destinies of home, State and Nation. We do not now propose to examine the way in which the soldier's calling adapts him for such public cares, because the suggestion will promote reflection in each reader quite as valuable in its process as any detailed statement of the results. The solid and trying virtues are apt to be found in a good soldier—integrity, promptness, courage, prudence, a sense of responsibility, and a sense of honor. And all these fit him for the successful performance of duty in civil life. But, in the case of our soldiers, there is one element for which we need not turn back to elder days, with intent to gain instruction from history. Our soldiers are citizen-soldiers—citizens and soldiers—citizens who have served as soldiers, dared what soldiers dare, been trained and taught as soldiers are taught and trained, and who now return to civil life, better qualified to rule from having obeyed, better citizens for having been faithful soldiers in a good cause.

THE dock trials between the *Algonquin* and *Winoski* have been delayed by the necessity of repairs to the engines of the former vessel. A crack occurred in the steam chest, which required the administration of a "soft patch." This was finally applied on Thursday, and the dock trials were to commence on Friday. The conditions of the trials, with respect to the paddles, the revolutions to be made, and the coal

to be burned, as fixed by the Board of Experts, are given in a correspondent's letter, on another page. It is not necessary for us to repeat them here. The profession and the public are heartily tired of the long talk over the preliminaries to the trials, and will be much relieved when the wheels of the two vessels are fairly turning under official direction. Mr. DICKERSON personally superintends on the *Algonquin*, not feeling above the duty of keeping an eye on such small matters as the packing of "stuffing-boxes" and the filling of "dashpots," to say nothing of seeing to the "white-leading" of the engine. Mr. DICKERSON must hereafter guard against any more cracks in his steam chest, if he wishes to save his reputation as an "engine-driver." We hope the dock trials will now proceed without further interruptions, and that we shall promptly have the trials on the Sound.

## ENGLISH JOURNALISTS ON AMERICAN IRON-CLADS.

WHETHER or not the naval festivities at Brest, Cherbourg and Portsmouth, have given new impetus to the iron-clad discussion, British papers are now unusually full of this interesting controversy. One of them, the *London Telegraph*, is elsewhere cited; and perhaps it will "provoke another smile" in the *Engineer* to find its own neighbor adopting the heresies which it thought confined to the "fool's paradise" of America. Files of foreign newspapers justify us in superscribing the title put at the head of this article; for English journalists have much more interest in American iron-clads than ours in theirs.

Last week we had the pleasure of reviewing, in general, an article in the *Engineer*, entitled "American Journalists on English Iron-clads." This week, we desire to refer a little more analytically to one or two points made by that able journal. But first, it may be well to correct a preliminary error made by it, when it stated "that the gist of the arguments advanced by 'our contemporary is simply that the American 15-inch smooth-bore gun is superior to any weapon we have got; because Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG has admitted that it is very unlikely that his 600-pounder can ever pierce the *Hercules* target, and American ships mount 15-inch guns, which may possibly do what the 600-pounder cannot." Nothing of the sort was said, even incidentally. What we did say, however, was precisely the reverse, the following being the paragraph alluded to:—"Now, as our 15-inch gun is 'not so formidable as the supposed 600-pounder, it follows that the heaviest guns now carried in our Navy cannot penetrate the *Hercules* target." At the same time we explained how existing American guns can easily shoot through the *Hercules*, though not through the target so-called, which really represents only the water-line belt of that ship.

The English engineers, in speaking of the American system of naval warfare, sometimes seem to consider that it does not aim to penetrate with each shot the opposing ship. Such is the mistake of the *Engineer* in its discussions of heavy and light shot, and high and low velocities, in the article in question. It declares the chief power of the 15-inch gun "lies in 'smashing plates, not in penetrating them. It is excessively tedious in firing, and the chances are that 'in a contest with an English iron-clad the crew of a Monitor would be driven from their guns by comparatively small shells, ere they could effect a practical breach in the side of their foe.' There is some error here. Instead of merely rattling heavy metal against a ship's sides, we endeavor to make our shot penetrate them quite as often as the English projectile; but we additionally aim to break the largest, and most jagged, and consequently the most dangerous hole possible. And as to the "power of punching" attributed to the "300-pounder shunt," we have frequently seen Monitor-turrets hit fair and square, but without penetration, in desperate battle, by the Blakey guns, which the majority of British officers seem to think better than the Armstrong. Nor were any of the crew "driven from their guns," as the *Engineer* theoretically reasons they would be, in that inveterate English fashion of ignoring actual practice on this side of the Atlantic. We must confess, therefore, our entire incredulity in the disastrous result predicted by the *Engineer* as likely to ensue in a contest between a Monitor and an English iron-clad.

The reason for the *Engineer's* faith, however, may be criticised in another way. It is because the punch-

ing power of guns depends on the quantity of powder they can burn, and on the quality of the projectile. "The 300-pounder can burn charges of 45 pounds of powder, or a trifle over at a pinch, and we are strongly of opinion that its steel projectiles would find their way through the sides of a Monitor, long before the 15-inch gun could seriously injure such a vessel as the *Bellerophon*." Now, we all know that the service charge of a 300-pounder is 35 pounds, even if it can burn 45 pounds. But the present service charge of a 15-inch gun, against iron-clads, is 60 pounds, and this charge has been used in actual battle for many months. And since our contemporary talks of the 300-pounder's charge being "a trifle over 45 pounds at a pinch," we will state that, at a pinch, the 15-inch burns 70 pounds, and has frequently done so on the trial grounds. If the opposing iron-clad should have unusually tough sides, we should probably "pinch" the charge up to 70 pounds. But, against the iron-clads of the class exhibited at Cherbourg, such as the *Warrior*, *Agincourt*, *Achilles*, *Black Prince*, *Defence*, the ordinary 60 pounds would doubtless be employed.

The *Engineer* says the 15-inch gun is "excessively tedious in firing." It labors under the disadvantage of not having seen the gun in operation, in making that statement. The fact is that the gun is worked more readily even than the famous 10½-inch gun of English iron-clads, and that, although the latter weighs but twelve tons, while the American gun weighs no less than twenty. Indeed, we have very good authority for saying that the English have never yet worked a broadside of 300-pounders, and that the last experiment in this direction was anything but successful. We very seriously question whether they have ever practically worked a broadside of guns much heavier than the old 95-cwt. 68-pounders. How is that? Instead, then, of superciliously talking of the tedious working of the 15-inch gun, and of punching holes through the *Puritan* or *Kalamazoo*, and driving the crews from their trusty old 15-inch guns, the English might do well to mount a broadside of 300-pounders (to say nothing of 600-pounders), and work them as in action.

But now let us criticise the *Engineer's* opinion of American armor. It says that the 300-pounder's projectiles would pierce a Monitor long before the 15-inch gun could seriously injure the *Bellerophon*, and that "the 600-pounder, firing solid steel shot, with 70 lbs. of powder, would make exceedingly short work of either the *Puritan* or the *Kalamazoo*." This is a very serious and fundamental charge, coming from a scientific journal. Upon what is it based? Upon certain experiments made in the Washington Navy Yard in the spring of 1863, upon a target which the *Engineer*, with considerable presumption, declares to be "nearly identical" with the armor of the *Dictator* or *Puritan*. From personal inspection of that target and the two vessels cited, we can assure the *Engineer* its statement is incorrect. A target representing those ships would have to carry, first, an inch of iron; then forty-eight inches oak; then the ten and a half inches of iron outside of that. It is quite another affair from the target the *Engineer* speaks of, besides the fact that the enormously thick deck is an essential and fundamental part of the armor backing, in the American side armor. Even as it is, the *Engineer* shows that the Navy Yard target was not perforated; but the essential fact, which it does not know, is that the whole object of the experiment was to test the propriety of certain fastenings, and the desired information was obtained. And that is the way the *Engineer* got its startling knowledge that "nearly all the bolts were jerked out or broken, and the plate was ready to be dislodged and thrown off by a slight additional vibration." The gun is not afloat in the English nor the French navy, the gun never was forged in English or in French workshop, that can penetrate the sides of the *Dictator* or *Puritan*, as they actually exist, when these ships are in fighting trim. What, then, becomes of that "punching power of the 300-pounder?"

This explanation about the *Puritan* and *Dictator* will serve also for the *Engineer's* precisely similar errors concerning our other vessels. It says: "The *Kalamazoo* and the *Quinsigamond* carry armor 14 inches thick, fairly represented by a target also tested in 1863, composed of six 1-inch plates, one 4-inch plate, and four 1-inch plates." This is entirely incorrect, and especially incorrect in the partic-

ular point which the *Engineer* puts, that of solid and laminated plates. It cannot know the character of the armor of the ships, and no results of practice against it were ever made public. It is made, we may add, of the best solid wrought-iron slabs—a piece of workmanship worthy of comparison even with the magnificent plates turned out by J. BROWN & CO., Sheffield.

From present prospects, our good friend the *Engineer* will soon have his hands full with iron-clad heretics on the other side of the Atlantic. A few more explanations and arguments from this side, now in the way of theory and anon in visible example, will raise a crop of defenders for the American or Ericsson system. Captain COWPER COLES was one of the earliest neophytes. The Prince DE JOINVILLE is a faithful friend of this system, and has created a great commotion in trans-Atlantic naval circles by his recent letter—a very wicked commentary on the Cherbourg glorification. The London *Telegraph* enters the lists by declaring the day of both French and English iron-clads already gone, their armor useless for many purposes, before it has had time to spoil with sea-rust, and they themselves capable of being sent to the bottom by the little Monitors. The ponderous Quarterlies have all, of late, abandoned the defence of the English system which they formerly undertook. The *Army and Navy Gazette* quotes the humorous description by an American officer of the French guns at Spithead, as "boarding-pieces, and pop-guns very good for mus-tard-seed shot," and of the English guns as "mere turnip-throwers," and proceeds to admit the point of the American (who seems to have been a shrewd fellow) by going off into a discussion about Parrott guns which were never dreamt of for iron-clad warfare, and about small-calibre smooth-bores, such as are no longer mounted in Monitors. It seems, therefore, that it is flagrant injustice to have hitherto represented the cranium of JOHN BULL as an impregnable turret.

THE international maritime fêtes at Cherbourg and Portsmouth have passed off with great spirit, and closed at the latter port, on the 1st. There was fine weather, banquets, reviews, balls, illuminations, warm and enthusiastic receptions and return receptions between French and English officers and people, plenty of wine and plenty of *entente cordiale*, and fervent toasts to the two nations during a grand banquet, at the end, given by the Duke of Somerset, in behalf of England, and by M. CHASSALOUPE LOUBAT, in behalf of France. So that, upon the whole, we may trust the glowing words of the *Asia's* telegram, that this exchange of naval hospitalities is "a memorable episode, not only in the history of these two great powers, but even of the civilized world, and is universally regarded with great satisfaction throughout England."

"Malakoff," the spirited Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, paints these fêtes in less roseate hues than the official telegrams, alleging that the officers of both fleets "groan because their anodyne broadsides of greeting are not charged with grape and canister, and because their embraces are not the embraces of the hook and grapple. They love each other, it may be said, with fixed bayonets; when they drink to the *entente cordiale* they fall into line of battle. The visit on shore wears the false air of a reconnaissance into the enemy's country; the visit on ship like a flank movement under a false flag of truce." This description is, of course, exaggerated, and there is no little genuine good-feeling between the gallant officers. So far as the two Governments are concerned, we opine they each still fight shy of "our friends the enemy."

After all, however, except as a grand international spree, and a capital midsummer vacation (for which it is commendable), what does it all amount to? Will it make the understanding between the nations more cordial, the good will more fervent? Will it wipe out Waterloo? Will it reduce the rage for conquest? We hope so, but seriously doubt it. A great deal of the effervescence of good nature on such occasions is due to a present Bacchus, rather than to a mollified Mars. A great deal of the friendship is civility, and the manifested good-breeding of "the most polite nation on the globe." A great deal of the success is due, first, to the gentlemanly spirit of the managers, a noble body of officers on either side, and, secondly, to the official machinery and appliances directed upon

it. And, as for fine words, what do we expect to give, in toasts, if we drink healths at all—compliments or curses?

Will this naval fête, we iterate, disarm suspicion and extract the sting of an inveterate jealousy between these merry-makers? Will they now cease to accumulate armies and to line the channel with iron and wooden ships? *Punch* has a very good cartoon on the subject. John Bull and Nap, in full naval dress, are drinking wine to each other across a table. Behind the former's chair, *Punch*, in the traditional costume of the British Tar, jerking his finger towards the boon companions, says, "They're jolly loving, they are; if they was only in jolly earnest, what a jolly lot of jolly navy expenses they'd save!" The shrewd jester doubts. In effect, will that jolly lot of navy expenses be diminished? *Credat Judæus Apella*—which, rendered into the nautical vernacular, means, we take it, tell that to the marines!

At the time of the discontinuance of the East Gulf Squadron, the officers forming the "Navy Club" of Key West, voted to apply the proceeds arising from the sale of the property, etc., to the erection of a monument in Key West in memory of those of their comrades who had fallen during the severe epidemics of Yellow Fever, which visited the station during the war. A nucleus of twelve hundred dollars was thus obtained, and the plans of the memorial were drawn up, with a view to its immediate erection. But the committee, though not authorized to solicit subscriptions from the public, are recommended to receive the contributions of the relatives or friends of those who died in Key West, while engaged in either branch of the service, and who have been unable to remove their remains in consequence of the heat of the climate. Any such who are desirous of adding to the fund alluded to, will have their contribution acknowledged by addressing Paymaster GEORGE F. CUTLER, Inspector of Provisions at the Boston Navy Yard, in whose office can be seen the designs of the proposed monument. The inscription will be as follows:

"Erected to the memory of the officers, soldiers and sailors, of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States, who died at this military and naval station during the war of 1861-'65." On the reverse "*Dulce est decorum est pro patriâ mori*." On the other two sides of the granite shaft will appear respectively anchors and muskets crossed, in bronze. Officers who have been stationed at Key West, will be pleased to learn that the city authorities have devoted to the monument the square of ground upon which formerly stood the pagoda, where the bands of music were once accustomed to play, and which was also erected by the "Navy Club."

The progress of the Winz trial was interrupted for several days by the illness of the accused. The principal witnesses examined, on the resumption of proceedings, was Dr. A. THORNBURG, a Rebel surgeon. One of his reports to the surgeons in charge, calling attention to the very bad sanitary condition of the whole hospital; to the immense quantity of filth accumulating in the streets; to the filthiness of the tents and patients; to the scanty supply of medicine, and the lack of rations, was produced in evidence. He testified to making several similar reports, and gave many facts and particulars in corroboration and support of the abuses therein indicated. Several Union prisoners substantiated previous testimony in regard to cruel treatment of the captives by WINZ, and the use of vicious vaccine matter, and on other points. Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN states, that he has subpoenaed ninety witnesses for the defence of Captain WINZ, and Mr. BAKER, counsel of the accused, says he has twenty-two more, but that they will not all be wanted. The prisoner was compelled by weakness to lie down on the sofa during the progress of the trial.

DURING the war an immense quantity of regimental and private property, contained in boxes, chests, trunks, valises, &c., belonging to officers and men now in the military service of the United States, or who have been in the same, has accumulated in the warehouses at Washington, under charge of Captain James M. Moore, A. G. M. Among this property are boxes marked for General Sedgwick, killed in the Wilderness battle; General Bayard, killed at the first Fredericksburgh battle; General Blenker, dead; General Stahl, now out of service; General Marcy, McClellan's chief of staff; General A. P. Howe, General Barlow, General Joseph Hays, General Lardner, General Wright, General S. Casey, General Couch, and numerous other officers of lesser note. General Ruckner announces in a circular that if these stores are not called for by the 10th of November, they will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder.

## FOREIGN NAVAL AND MILITARY MATTERS.

DURING the revolution of 1848, the Hungarians are said to have seasoned a million of green-cut gun-stocks in four days, thus:—They put them in a close chamber, with escape ports, steam was injected for 48 hours among the green wood, the stocks were then plunged into tanks of ice water for six hours; after which they were kept for 36 hours in an ordinary stove-heated apartment, which sufficed to make a perfect seasoning.

THE two French Vice-Admirals BOUET-WILLAU-METZ and DE LA RONCIERE LE NOURY, command two squadrons of the French navy, and each claimed to take the command of the fleet to visit Portsmouth, or at least to act independently of the other. The controversy agitates Brest, and has grown so keen that it has been found necessary to refer it to the EMPEROR, who will probably appoint a full Admiral to take the command, and so cut this difficult knot. In the meanwhile the unfortunate Minister of Marine, M. DE CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT, has been nearly worried out of his life by the endless questions of etiquette which have been raised with respect to the visit of the English fleet to the French ports.

ON her passage from Birkenhead to Plymouth the armor-plated screw frigate *Agincourt*, with the tide in her favor, ran a distance of 55 nautical miles in 4 hours 20 minutes, or at the rate of 12½ knots an hour. Making the usual allowance for the tide, the actual speed would be at the rate of 11½ knots. This corresponded with the register of the patent log. The engines are of 1,350 nominal horse-power, and are on the double piston rod principle, having return connecting rods. The cylinders are 101 in. in diameter, and have a stroke of 4 ft. 6 in. The steam is supplied by 10 boilers, heated by 40 furnaces which will consume on the average 100 tons of coal a day. The engines made from 48 to 50 revolutions a minute, with a vacuum of 26 in., and a pressure of 19 lb. of steam.

ONE of the British cupola ships—the *Scorpion*—which they have made as much of a Monitor as possible without hitting the true pattern, has just completed her gunnery experiments in St. Helen's Roads. The guns in her turrets have been fired with 82 degrees training forward—within eight degrees of the line of her keel. The result of this "severe test" has been the same as on board the *Royal Sovereign*. Wooden doors, skylights, and all light wood fittings on deck have suffered more or less from the concussion. The engine-room skylight was unshipped, and, somewhat strange to say, the engine-room was struck down and the bulkheads of the engineer's berth were started. Iron hatchets, etc., similar to those on the *Royal Sovereign*, will have to be fitted to prevent this. The *Scorpion* is an iron double-turreted corvette, sister to the *Wyvern*. Messrs. LAIRD Brothers have two other double-turreted vessels building, which are much higher out of the water than either of these, and which are expected to realize thirteen knots at sea. To show the need of a special Naval Board for ordnance, it is stated that the *Scorpion* is supplied with rope sponges for the guns of a line-of-battle ship's lower decks when the ports are kept closed, and also with shot plugs for stopping shot-holes in a wooden ship!

AN action has just been tried in the French law courts between the War Department and M. MANCEAUX, as to the latter's claim to the priority of invention of certain parts of a rifle invented by him. The decision was in favor of the War Department, but the interesting feature in the case was a document produced by M. MANCEAUX at the Court of Appeal. It is the history of one of his rifles which went through the Mexican campaign:—

The First battalion of Foot Chasseurs sailed for Mexico in March, 1862. On its arrival at Vera Cruz, on the 16th of the following May, there was delivered by order of General DOUAY, commanding the brigade, to Sergeant CAVALIER, of the First company of the battalion, a rifle on the MANCEAUX system, in exchange for his regulation rifle. Lieutenant CHARDON, a pupil of the normal school of shooting, was ordered by General DOUAY to observe the trial of this arm, and to keep a diary of its services; but he was killed in the course of the campaign, and the report he began was lost. Sergeant CAVALIER carried the rifle through the whole campaign, which lasted for that battalion from May, 1862, to October, 1864—two years and four months. He used it for the first time at the siege of Puebla. The battalion was in position at Fort St. John, situated at 3,400 metres from the town. He alone was able to fire with effect at that distance. His bullets were seen to strike groups of the enemy, causing the horsemen to scatter. From that position of St. John several officers of the battalion used their Manceaux rifle with success, and especially Captain MORHAU, who knocked over several Mexicans with it at a distance of 1,300 metres. General DOUAY himself fired with it at a distance of 1,000, 1,500, 1,800, and even 2,000 metres, and hit several Mexican horsemen. When Puebla was taken Sergeant CAVALIER made use of his arm with the bayonet, and killed several men with it. He found it very light at the end of the rifle, very penetrating, very murderous, and easy to handle. In consequence of the long range, and of the precision of his weapon, he was constantly selected in the course of the campaign for ambuscades, and to fire at great distances. The rifle was found well adjusted for all distances, even the greatest. Its weight was five kilograms and 30 grammes. CAVALIER, who carried it for more than two years, and marched 1,000 leagues with it, declared that he did not find the weight excessive, and would willingly submit to it, in consideration of all the advantages of the rifle. Its recoil caused him no fatigue, and seemed to him to be much less severe than that of the regulation rifle. He fired altogether about 1,200 shots from it, and remarked that he readily fired three shots to one that his comrades fired from their rifles. He had often fired five times in a minute. The arm was easily loaded, and very rarely missed fire. He had often fired so many as 30 shots in a day, with intervals for the rifle to cool, but without cleaning it. After having fired all day, he would resume firing the next morning without cleaning it, and without finding any difficulty in loading. This had several times occurred.

ON Wednesday morning the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where he was received by Admiral Bell, Captain Pennock, Commander Trenchard and others of the staff. Mr. Welles was shown the improvements in the yard, the new vessels, and received the salute due his rank.

## THE IRON-CLADS AT CHERBOURG.

(From the London Telegraph.)

UGLY and unshapely the iron giants undoubtedly are, as they lie on the loaded waves, with their black and unbroken sides, narrow port-holes, and hideous, unseaman-like beak. All that naval architects can do for them leaves them ungainly monsters that offend a sailor's eye; and under way they roll like porpoises and plunge like whales. The pretty frigates and corvettes, whose noses they have put out of joint, look upon them as OBERON must have regarded BOTTOM when TITANIA was making love to him, sticking her colors all about his uncouth ears and muzzle. But, for concentration of fighting power, for weight and strength, and capacity to burn, and batter, and crush, and sink, and slay, and ruin an opposing fleet, man, though he has been studying the art of homicide ever since CAIN invented it, has achieved nothing like the combined—let us be glad to say, rather, the allied—fleets which so soon are to anchor off Portsmouth-head.

Yet, at the very first moment that these new and ponderous armadas of metal meet in peaceful might, it is curious to note that their day is regarded, by many keen observers of naval history, as already gone. Their armor has not had time to spoil with sea-rust before it has become, for many purposes of naval warfare, as good as useless. While they could sink the strongest wooden vessels, there are fifty craft in existence that could steam round and round them, and batter in their big sides with enormous shot, to which nothing on board the giants could give a sufficient reply. Their weakness is, that while the guns go on increasing in size, and speed is more and more obtained, their coat of mail cannot be thickened, at least if they are to preserve their rate of sailing and to be seaworthy. The Americans have several vessels, diminutive-looking and equally unshapely craft, which could do no end of damage to the Titanic squadrons at Portsmouth, and even send the barly fighters reeling to the bottom, if they could cross the sea. We also, in our cupola ships and turret ships, have weapons of maritime war that are likely to last longer as a type than the magnificent monsters that have proved so costly both to France and England. This fact is very well understood and declared in a paper contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and ascribed to the pen of the Prince DE JOINVILLE.

The writer points out that, in the race between plates and guns, science was sure to beat mere mechanical solidity, and has beaten her. There is not a single invulnerable ship either in the French or the English navy; against each other, as at present armed, the vessels of both might prolong a contest; but it would soon be over if they were matched, in their cumbersome mail, with a very swift, light Monitor, armed with one or two tremendous pieces of ordnance, such as are now easily carried in a cupola or turret. The Prince, therefore, if he be the author of this thoughtful paper, counsels maritime nations, and France especially, to give over spending half a million of money upon a ship like the *Soffierino* or the *Warrior*. Future naval wars will turn, he thinks, upon the two elements of swiftness and heavy metal. The ponderous iron-clads may serve to guard a coast, but for that purpose they must be re-armed with the heaviest artillery; and even then they will tell less in actual warfare than fleet and strong-built ships, carrying one of those tremendous guns which dethroned the ironclads almost before we drove the last rivet into them.

The bias of disinterested persons acquainted with the subject is now in favor of swift and heavy-armed gunboats, with the renewed use of the beautiful frigates and corvettes for general purposes, rather than these costly, cumbersome, soft-bottomed Anakim of the sea, which carry a regiment of men and cost a mint of money. If this is a just view, and we think it is, then of all great maritime Powers, France has laid out most money to least purpose. America, indeed, has just launched a prodigious specimen of the old iron-clad kind, called the *Dunderberg*; but is said to carry awful artillery, and to be stronger and swifter than any vessel here. The United States possess many of the class of ships which are likely to make up the next great peace demonstration.

WITH reference to late Rebel officers we have the following facts. The Toronto *Leader* of Thursday, last week, says: "At an early hour yesterday morning the distinguished Southern General, John C. Breckinridge, arrived in this city from Montreal, by the Grand Trunk Railway, accompanied by Colonel Aenham, Major Helme, and Colonel J. Wilson. They put up at the Queen's Hotel, where they were visited yesterday by a large number of friends and sympathizers. They are expected to be present at the billiard matinee this afternoon, invitations having been sent to them by Messrs. Riley and May. We believe General Breckinridge and party proceed shortly to St. Catherine's. General M. D. Corse and family, at last accounts, were on a visit to Warrenton. General Ewell was also there. General Longstreet is in Baltimore at a friend's residence. He is awaiting the President's decision in regard to his application for pardon. He was at Mobile on the 4th inst. The *Daily News* of that city devoted half a column to a laudation of him, ranking him as next to Stonewall Jackson, and "far superior to Murat." General Marmaduke has received a passport to leave the country during the pleasure of the government. Beauregard has applied for one indirectly. A letter from Chattanooga says that a short time since Gideon J. Pillow sent in his application for Governor Brownlow's endorsement of his petition for pardon. He endorsed it as follows: "Were I the President of the United States I would pardon this man on the ground that nothing but his vanity took him into the rebellion." A Washington reporter says that General Ewell's personal appearance is not prepossessing. His features are sharp, his eyes restless, never remaining on an object, and his whole manner indicates a high-strung nervous temperament. He wears a stiff brown beard and moustache, and short hair, which, with his light, keen eye, give his countenance rather a forbidding expression. His artificial leg is shorter than the other, and seems to be of primitive construction, causing him to walk quite awkwardly. General Beauregard is at this time living quietly in his own house at New Orleans, which, when he claimed it, on his return lately, was restored to him.

## THE ATTEMPT TO RELIEVE SUMTER.

LETTER FROM GENERAL MEIGS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 14, 1865.

THE *Tribune* editorial of the 12th inst. does injustice to the Secretary of State in the matter of the Sumter and Pickens expeditions. A comparison of dates will prove this.

The *Tribune* asserts that while Captain Fox was in New York arranging the details of his expedition to Sumter, an order was extracted from the PRESIDENT, on the recommendation of Secretary SEWARD, detaching the *Pouchatan* from the Sumter expedition, and sending her to Fort Pickens; that when President LINCOLN signed this order at the instance of Mr. SEWARD, he (the PRESIDENT) did not know that it was to apply to the *Pouchatan*, or that it would in any way interfere with the expedition under Captain Fox for the relief of Fort Sumter.

It also accuses Mr. SEWARD of intentional concealment of this change, both from the PRESIDENT and from Captain Fox, and refers to the dates, evidence, and official documents printed with Mr. Fox's statement as making out a *prima facie* case.

The article is grossly unjust to the Secretary of State, who deserves the gratitude of the American people for his share in these first operations against the Rebellion; and as I find my name connected with the transaction, and as I was familiar with the inception of the Pickens expedition, it seems proper that I should call attention to some of the facts of the case.

I read Mr. Fox's statement in the *New York Times* of the 11th inst.

Captain Fox, in his statement, says that on March 30th the PRESIDENT sent him to New York, with verbal directions to prepare for the voyage to Sumter, but to make no binding engagements. On April 2, not having received the expected written authority, he returned to Washington. On the 4th of April the PRESIDENT sent for him, and informed him that he had at length decided to let the expedition go. He further says that the Secretary of the Navy had in commission only the *Pouchatan*, *Pachontas*, and *Pawnee*, which he placed at the disposal of Captain Fox, together with the revenue cutter *Harriet Lane*, and directed him to give all the necessary orders.

"The *Pouchatan* (he says), which had recently returned and gone out of commission, was added to the force I designated, to enable me to have her five boats and crews for landing the supplies. I suggested to the Secretary of the Navy," etc.

Observe the date. All this was on the 4th of April, and Captain Fox arrived in New York on the 5th of April. All the orders printed in the *New York Times* in relation to the Sumter expedition are dated on the 4th and 6th of April, except the instructions from the Secretary of the Navy to Captain MERCER, of the *Pouchatan*, which, as there printed, are without date.

Now the PRESIDENT signed two orders: on the 1st of April, to Lieutenant PORTER, one directing him to proceed "to New York, and with the least possible delay assume command of any naval steamer available, proceed to Pensacola harbor, and at any cost or risk prevent any expedition from the main land reaching Fort Pickens or Santa Rosa Island." He also instructed Lieutenant PORTER to communicate this order, his object and destination, to no person whatever until he reached the harbor of Pensacola.

The other order of the same date was intended for exhibition to such officers as had control of the vessels. It authorized him to take command of the steamer *Pouchatan*, or any other United States steamer ready for sea, which he might deem best fit for the service to which he had been assigned by confidential instructions of the same date, 1st of April. See the order itself in the *Times* of the 11th of September, 1865.

All this was three days before the PRESIDENT informed Captain Fox that he had decided to let the Sumter expedition go, and the official documents show therefore that the *Pouchatan* was not taken without the knowledge of the PRESIDENT, since she was taken under an order signed by him before he authorized the Sumter expedition, in which order she was expressly designated by name for the Pickens expedition.

The orders of the PRESIDENT in relation to the *Pouchatan*, and to the whole Pickens expedition, were not known to the Secretary of the Navy. The success of the expedition to relieve Fort Pickens depended upon secrecy. Washington and New York were full of persons ready to transmit the first intelligence of such an intention. The telegraph was in operation, and open to the Rebels as to the United States, and had it become known that the expedition was being prepared to relieve that post, the telegraph would have communicated the fact to BRAGG, who had several thousand men, and who could have taken Fort Pickens by assault on any night at the cost of a few hundred men.

My first interview with the PRESIDENT and the Secretary of State in relation to this matter was on the evening of the 29th of March. The PRESIDENT did not inform me that he intended to attempt to relieve Fort Sumter, but questioned me as to the possibility of doing it. I advised him in general terms that I could find him plenty of officers of the Navy willing to try it. He then asked me whether I thought Fort Pickens could be reinforced. I replied that it could be, provided the relieving force reached there before it fell, and with the maps before us the mode of effecting this object was discussed. I advised that, if the attempt was made, a fleet steamer, under a young and enterprising officer, should be dispatched immediately, to run the batteries, enter the harbor, and prevent any expedition of BRAGG's crossing the harbor in boats to assault Fort Pickens.

The PRESIDENT said he would see me again if he concluded to go further in the matter. I quietly made inquiries, and learned that the *Pouchatan* had just returned from the East, and that she was in New York and able to go to sea. On the morning of the 31st of March I was again summoned, and directed, in conjunction with Colonel E. D. KEYES, and with the approval of General SCOTT, to prepare a project for the relief of Fort Pickens.

The instructions to Lieutenant PORTER were signed on the 1st of April, and the PRESIDENT on that day signed, at

my request, a telegraphic dispatch to New York, directing that the *Powhatan* be made ready for sea instantly. This dispatch, as we learned, reached the Navy Yard only an hour or two after the *Powhatan* had been put out of commission, and her spars taken down and her crew detached. Great exertions were made to prepare her for sea, but instead of sailing on the 2d, as intended, she did not leave until the 6th, by which time the steamer *Atlantic*, with stores, supplies, and some seven hundred men, had also been made ready, and sailed the same day.

Lieutenant PORTER, as I understand, did not produce the order to assume command of the *Powhatan* until the last moment, as it was considered better not to awake attention by changing the commander until the vessel was about to sail.

The orders in relation to the two expeditions were communicated only to the officers engaged in each. We were not advised of the preparations for the Sumter expedition, and at the moment the *Powhatan* was ready for sea, the sign manual of the PRESIDENT was produced, and Captain MERCEUR, after some hesitation, in consequence of conflicting orders from the Navy Department, gave up the ship. The positive order of the PRESIDENT, detaching him and placing Lieutenant PORTER in command, overruled the order of the Navy Department. The conflict was the result of the secrecy with which the whole business was conducted, and to that secrecy, in a great measure, was due the relief of Fort Pickens, and the retention of this finest harbor in the South by the United States.

From this statement, and from a comparison of the dates of the official order, it will be plain, I think, that the Secretary of State is not liable to the charge of having caused the *Powhatan* to be diverted from the purpose to which the PRESIDENT had assigned her, without his knowledge.

I myself suggested to the PRESIDENT the name of the *Powhatan*, and of her commander, and prepared the orders in relation to her movements for his signature, and this I did on the 31st March or April, three or four days before the Sumter expedition was resolved upon.

The Pickens expedition was planned and ordered with the knowledge only of the PRESIDENT, the Secretary of State, Lieutenant-General SCOTT, Colonel E. D. KEYES and myself. When Lieutenant PORTER was detailed to command the naval portion of the expedition its object was communicated to him.

When Colonel HARVEY BROWN was assigned to command the troops, his instructions made known to him its destination. To none others, in or out of the expedition, was its destination known until we were nearly in sight of the sand hills of Pensacola.

In conclusion permit me to remark that this, the first successful military expedition of the war, originated with Mr. SEWARD. Until it sailed, the United States had declined everywhere. Fortresses and harbors had been lost. He carried me to the PRESIDENT, merely saying that he thought the PRESIDENT ought to see some of the younger officers, and not consult only with men who, if war broke out, could not mount a horse.

When the PRESIDENT struck out of the instructions prepared for the commander of the expedition the authority to declare martial law at Key West and on the Gulf coast, Mr. SEWARD induced him to restore it. The authorities of Florida, in February, arrested and held me to bail for defending the rights of the Yankee fisherman of the Tortugas against the unconstitutional impositions of a Florida sheriff. The secession flag flew over the court-house at Key West, within musket-shot of Fort Taylor. But on the declaration of martial law, which shortly followed our arrival in the Gulf, judges, sheriff, clerks and mayor fled from Key West to the mainland, and the present loyal Provisional Governor of Florida was elected Mayor of Key West, and that important post returned to its allegiance.

Some interference with the later programme of another expedition, it seems, arose from the secrecy with which both were organized; but the most important ports and fortresses in the Gulf—the harbors of Pensacola, Key West, and the Tortugas—were saved to the United States, all well fortified; and the fleets which would have been necessary for their reduction or blockade were made available at either points which had been lost by the supineness of the preceding administration. Even if the victualling of Fort Sumter was thus prevented, the United States still, at Fort Sumter, asserted its desire and determination to possess that fortress, which could not then have held out long against the batteries by which the Rebels had been already permitted to encircle it; and who will assert that a few days' provisions more or less in Sumter could compare in importance with the retention of the well-fortified harbors of Pensacola and the Florida reef?

Secrecy has its inconveniences, but upon perfect secrecy depended these great stakes; and so well kept was the secret, that in the returning steamer *Atlantic* I brought back to New York at once the news of the destination and of the success of the expedition.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
M. C. MEIGS,  
Brevet Major-General, late Captain Engineers.

His associates in the Army and the members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, of Washington; of which he was president, erected over the grave of Colonel Julius P. Garesche a handsome monument of the purest Italian marble, consisting of pedestal and shaft eighteen feet high, beautifully ornamented with the insignia of the corps of United States artillery to which he belonged, and a copy (all in stone) of a medal presented to him by the present Pope in making him a member of the Order of St. Sylvester. Colonel Garesche, who had been for several years stationed in Washington, served upon the staff of General Rosecrans. While leading a cavalry charge at the battle of Murfreesboro', on the 31st of December, 1862, his head was blown from his body by a cannon ball from the enemy; and his remains were interred, at his own request, in a remote, retired spot in Mount Olivet Cemetery, near Washington, between the graves of his two children.

SURGEON James T. Chiskins, United States Army, is ordered to Newport, to Commissary-General's Department of the East.

# THE CASUALTIES OF THE FINAL CAMPAIGN.

[Washington (Sept. 7) Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

I HAVE compiled from various official sources the following detailed comparative statement of the casualties of the Army of the Potomac from the 3d of May till November 1, 1864, and of those in General SHERMAN'S Army from the time it moved on Dalton till after the capture of Atlanta. I believe correct returns in this consolidated form have never been given to the public. The statement may prove a not altogether valueless contribution to the history of the war. The part relating to the Army of the Potomac shows the losses in the great actions of the campaign; that relative to General SHERMAN'S Army exhibits only the total losses in its great subdivisions. A statistical showing of the losses of the latter in particular actions in the course of its campaign could not be extracted from official documents. Its heaviest loss in any action it experienced in the battle of July 22, in front of Atlanta, amounting to near 4,000 killed and wounded:

CASUALTIES IN THE CAMPAIGN OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, UNDER LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT, FROM MAY 3, 1864, TO NOV. 1, 1864.									
Actions.	Killed. Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Wounded. Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Missing. Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Aggregate.	Total.	Grand Total.
Wilderness, May 5-19.	869	3,019	1,017	18,251	117	6,667	29,410	33,437	83,387
Spottsylvania, May 21-22.	113	2,269	1,076	17,460	3	3,236	10,749	28,198	
North Anna, May 23-26.	114	2,269	1,076	17,460	3	3,236	10,749	28,198	
Cold Harbor, June 1-10.	85	1,501	421	8,623	3	3,236	10,749	28,198	
Petersburg, June 10-20.	29	1,113	361	6,492	46	1,688	13,133	15,133	
Petersburg, June 20-30.	47	1,113	361	6,492	46	1,688	13,133	15,133	
Petersburg, Aug. 1-18.	10	372	124	1,555	91	1,819	5,316	5,316	
Fredericksburg, Aug. 18-21.	10	372	124	1,555	91	1,819	5,316	5,316	
Weldon Railroad, Aug. 21-22.	21	191	58	626	104	45	808	808	
Reams Station, Aug. 25.	24	93	62	484	95	3,072	4,543	4,543	
Fredericks Farm, Sept. 30-Oct. 1.	12	129	50	738	36	1,674	2,432	2,432	
Fredericks Farm, Oct. 1-30.	12	129	50	738	36	1,674	2,432	2,432	
Boynton Plankroad, Oct. 27-28.	15	140	65	391	8	811	2,417	2,417	
Total	795	9,796	2,796	51,161	775	23,083	83,387	83,387	

## LIST OF CASUALTIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, COMPOSED OF THE ARMIES OF THE CUMBERLAND, TENNESSEE AND OHIO, UNDER COMMAND OF MAJOR-GENERAL SHERMAN, IN THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN.

Army of the Cumberland.									
Corps.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.	Total.	Grand Total.	Total.	Grand Total.	Total.
Fourth.....	84	311	14	1,037	5,419	474	7,325	7,325	
Fourteenth.....	69	230	11	1,026	4,321	295	5,941	5,941	
Twentieth.....	31	304	14	914	5,647	808	7,724	7,724	
Cavalry Command.....	9	42	68	115	482	1,169	1,517	1,517	
Totals.....	213	889	107	3,092	15,869	2,746	22,807	22,807	
Army of the Tennessee.									
Corps.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.	Total.	Grand Total.	Total.	Grand Total.	Total.
Fifteenth.....	54	183	28	596	3,207	605	4,673	4,673	
Sixteenth.....	20	91	6	365	1,706	196	2,377	2,377	
Seventeenth.....	17	86	48	405	1,713	995	3,259	3,259	
Totals.....	91	365	77	1,357	6,628	1,796	10,315	10,315	
Army of the Ohio.									
Classification of commissioned officers and enlisted men not reported:									
Corps.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.	Total.	Grand Total.	Total.	Grand Total.	Total.
Twenty-third.....	531	2,378	1,060	3,969	3,969				
Total of casualties in the Grand Army of the Mississippi:									
Army of the Cumberland.....	3,303	16,758	2,853	22,914	22,914				
Army of the Tennessee.....	1,448	6,903	1,873	10,315	10,315				
Army of the Ohio.....	531	2,378	1,060	3,969	3,969				
Totals.....	5,284	26,129	5,786	37,199	37,199				

From the above statement, it appears that in the Army of the Potomac, in six months, 790 officers and 9,776 enlisted men, or a total of 10,572, were killed outright, and 2,796 officers and 51,161 enlisted men, or a total of very nearly 54,000, wounded by the fire of the enemy. I think the total of 64,000 killed and wounded was about one-third of the aggregate force under General GRANT'S command (computing the original strength of the Army when it left Culpepper, and the reinforcements sent to it) in the stated time. The loss in the Wilderness battles was greatest: next that of Cold Harbor. The unparalleled bloodiness of the engagement at Spottsylvania is illustrated by the unusually large number of killed.

Against a total of missing of 23,000, the Army of the Potomac has a set-off of 15,370 prisoners, captured from the enemy. Of guns, the same Army lost 25 and captured 32. The Grand Army of the Mississippi captured and received an aggregate of 12,983 prisoners and deserters during the active operations ending with the fall of Atlanta, of whom 25 per cent. came voluntarily into our lines. Of guns, 26 were taken and 16 lost by General SHERMAN'S Army. From May 1 to the middle of September, no less than 52,217 of General SHERMAN'S soldiers, besides the wounded, were medically treated, of which aggregate the remarkably small number of only 420 died from various diseases. Of artillery ammunition, the Armies of the Cumberland, Tennessee, and Ohio expended together 149,670 rounds; of small arms ammunition, 22,137,132 rounds.

THE Board of officers of which Brevet Colonel A. J. Slemmer, Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth United States Infantry, is President, has been dissolved.

## CHANGE OF TACTICS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In carefully studying the strategy, grand and minor tactics and logistics of the campaigns of our recent war, it is very curious to find that our great successes have been achieved by violating many of the rules and precepts of the great European military authorities.

Flank movements, for example, have been regarded as among the most dangerous that could be employed, and always to be avoided, if possible. NAPOLEON won the battle of Austerlitz by cutting the forces of the enemy in two while making a flank movement; yet we find SHERMAN'S victorious march to Atlanta was "fighting and flanking"; and MEADE'S advance from the Rapidan to the James was a grand flank movement, fighting during the day and flanking during the night. It was this continual change of position which deprived the enemy of the advantages of his entrenchments by giving him no time to construct them.

The instructions given by JOMINI and other distinguished authors to maintain the line of retreat and the base of supplies, were often entirely disregarded; for, on many occasions, the base was abandoned, the line of retreat destroyed, and the entire Army of the Potomac marched miles and days without either, entirely surrounded by the enemy.

It was the same with regard to tactics. The extensive forests through which our troops were obliged to march, and the narrowness of the only roads which led through them, resulted in a radical change in the order of march. The column by company or by platoon was abolished, and infantry moved in column of fours—formed by facing a line to the flank. The Rebel armies did the same; and the parallel tracks of fours still remain, which were sometimes deepened alternately by the opposing forces.

On reaching a clearing, the troops were usually massed for rest or bivouac. Instead of first forming the column by division at full distance, and then closing in mass, the simpler and more expeditious "successive" formation came into general use; but, as there was no text-book which taught the method, it was executed without rule, and the divisions of a regiment were directed to their places by the colonel who personally gave the orders to them which should have been given by the chiefs of divisions. To resume the march by the flank the order was usually, "String out, right in front."

It frequently happened that infantry had to be formed in line-of-battle either in a wood, or behind it, and then moved forward to its edge. As it was found impossible to advance the deployed line, the advance by the right of companies was substituted, and the deployed line not re-formed until in the immediate presence of the enemy. This method enabled captains to conduct their companies through the most favorable portions of the roads, within the limits of their battalions, by filing to the left or right; and even if the underbrush had to be removed, each company only required a passage wide enough for four men abreast.

The shape of an opening sometimes required brigades to bivouac in column of battalion winds, or, in column of battalions; no provision having been made for such formations in the published tactics, the troops were "worked into" their desired positions "on general principles." A change of front according to the evolutions of SCOTT and CASEY was probably not once made during the many campaigns of our late war. Indeed, the marching of the battalions in double columns by division from the old to the new position prescribed in their books, would be impracticable through woods.

Squares were used so very rarely, that their rejection from the text-book has been discussed. As cavalry is now massed, and manoeuvred, and infantry formed for battle, the square is not thought of; and would only be employed by a detached battalion when surrounded by cavalry.

The passage of lines according to the old method was not once used under fire; and if it had been attempted, the result would have been disastrous. Think of forming double-column by division from line; advancing in column through the intervals between battalions, and then deploying into line while under fire from rifled muskets. The slaughter to our men would be terrible.

In the works used before the war the evolutions were constructed on the principle that a battalion should never be moved from one position to another without first forming it into a column by division at half distance, in order that it could rapidly form square against cavalry. Thus in a change of front, the double-column was first formed, then marched to the new position, and then deployed. The method now in use rejects all intermediate movements.

So little is really required in actual service, that a large amount of merely theoretical instruction may be rejected from the old works, to their great improvement. The mind should not be encumbered with useless matter; or, as General STONEMAN wrote:—"Soldiers should be required to learn and remember only what is useful in the field." On this principle, tactics should be made as simple as the nature of the subject will permit, and celerity of manoeuvre should be considered of paramount importance. General SICKLES justly remarks:—"If, in commerce, 'time is money,' in war it is more—it is victory." The introduction of the rifled Parrott field-pieces, and the rifled muskets, made a change of tactics absolutely necessary; and the text-books passed into obsolescence. Yet, such is the tenacity with which officers of the old Army adhere to the instructions of their youth, that there are even now, notwithstanding the lessons of the late war, generals of high reputation who prefer what they call "the steadiness and solidity of the old systems," to the rapidity and common sense of the new. Troops when manoeuvring are comparatively helpless; and evolutions are valuable in proportion to the speed and effect with which they change troops from one position or formation to another. Their use as a "show" has ceased to be regarded by enlightened military. In his comments on tactics, General PLEASANTON, the distinguished Chief of Cavalry, says:—"NAPOLEON gave us the pith of the matter as regards tactics, in his remarks on the battle of Jena, 'where he said, 'the evolutions of the King of Prussia were the finest possible, and which the French army could not perform; but that while the Prussians were performing their fine evolutions, he (NAPOLEON) thrashed them.' I trust the experience of the late war will entirely obliterate the old-fogy martinet system of FREDERICK."

"sick, and present us with something that will arouse the energies and stimulate the enthusiasm of the men in the ranks, who above all are so deeply interested in this subject."

Major-General WARREN, while commanding the Fifth Corps, wrote to a friend:—"Our present system of infantry tactics has parts which are superfluous, and others so wholly inapplicable, as to leave the Army in certain situations virtually without any tactics at all."

Major-General FOSTER says:—"The movement by flank, and the most direct line, is the only proper way in actual service in the field. It should, therefore, for that reason, be the only tactics used at any time, in order to insure the greatest perfection of drill for the emergency of service."

Major-General CARR states:—"The tactics adopted by the War Department proved to be, in the late Rebellion, a total failure."

The unsuitableness of the Department tactics has become so generally known that no one uses them any more who is not under the immediate eye of some hair-splitting Inspector-General, who regards any violation of the red-tape regulations as among the worst of crimes.

The simplified system of infantry tactics written by General MORRIS, and recently published by D. VAN NOSTRAND, is the only really practical system which has yet appeared; and the reason is, that it is composed of the movements our troops were compelled to adopt, on account of the difficulties which woods opposed to the execution of the movements as prescribed by the tactics prepared before the war, chiefly from translations from the French. We are a practical people, and don't want anything whose only recommendation is display. We want to accomplish the greatest result with the least fatigue and expense. Economy applied to tactics is of as much importance as when applied to transportation, gunnery, or any portion of the material of an army. Troops should be taught only such movements as make them efficient in the field. Let us leave show and useless, brain-confusing evolutions to monarchical Europe.

VETERAN.

### ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

LIEUTENANT-General Grant is expected in Washington next week.

MAJOR-General A. V. Kautz was married to Miss Charlotte Lord, in Cleveland, on the 14th inst.

MAJOR-General Slocum has definitely accepted the nomination of the New York Democratic State Convention.

MAJOR-General A. J. Smith left Montgomery, Ala., on the 30th ult., for Texas.

SECRETARY Stanton has arrived in New York. On Thursday he was received at Senator Morgan's.

MAJOR-General Schofield is still in Washington, but expects to leave for Europe about the first of October.

LEONARD SHEPARD has been appointed second lieutenant in the revenue cutter service by the President.

SECOND Lieutenant William H. Bradford has been cashiered and sentenced to be confined in the military prison at Columbus, Ohio.

ASSISTANT Surgeon S. H. Homer, U. S. A., has been assigned to duty as Surgeon in charge of Marine Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio.

COLONEL Karge, commanding the Post of Natchez, Miss., has been brevetted Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious conduct.

SURGEON Joseph B. Brown, United States Army, is ordered to Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, to relieve Assistant Surgeon P. S. Conner.

THE citizens of Vicksburg gave a banquet to General Slocum on the evening of the 15th inst. A large number were present, and the utmost good feeling prevailed.

GENERAL M. Montgomery has been nominated for Attorney-General of Wisconsin, by the Democratic Convention.

MAJOR R. H. Whitney, of Illinois, has been appointed Chief Paymaster of the Department of the Ohio, with headquarters at Detroit.

MAJOR J. A. Slipper, A. A. G., late Judge-Advocate of the Mansfield court-martial, has been assigned to duty on the staff of General Harkins, commanding the defenses of Washington.

CAPTAIN H. J. Farnsworth, has been relieved from duty in the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Middle Military Department, Baltimore, Md., and ordered to Santa Fe, New Mexico.

MEDICAL Cadet John A. Turner, U. S. A., at Totten United States General Hospital, Wilmington, Delaware, and hospital steward's George E. Greene, and Edward C. Townsend, U. S. A., have been discharged the service.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Samuel L. Taggart, Assistant Adjutant-General to General Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, has resigned his commission. Colonel Max. Woodhull has been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by this resignation.

BRIGADIER-General E. B. Brown, long in service in Missouri, but recently in command at Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, arrived in St. Louis a few days ago, direct from Texas. He gives a discouraging account of the Liberal cause in Mexico.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Governor CART of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, recently tried and convicted by court-martial of disobedience of orders, has been sentenced to be dismissed the service and to forfeit to the Government his pay proper from the 24th of July last.

MAJOR Chas. F. Putnam, of the One Hundred and Fifty-third New York Volunteers, died in Savannah on the 9th inst., after a brief illness of two weeks. His disease was typhoid fever. The deceased was a native of Fultonville, Montgomery County, N. Y., and was about twenty-six years of age.

THE following officers have been assigned to duty in the Department of South Carolina:—Brevet Major-General Chas. Devens, United States Volunteers, to the command of the Military District of Charleston, South Carolina;

Brevet Major-General Adelbert Ames, United States Volunteers, to the command of the Military District of Western South Carolina; Captain Henry Seton, Fifty-fourth New York Veteran Volunteers, as aide-de-camp on the staff of the Major-General commanding the department.

LIEUTENANT John L. Merriam, Eighth Connecticut Volunteers, is announced as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Brevet Major-General Devens, commanding Department of South Carolina during the temporary absence of General Gillmore.

CAPTAIN E. J. Scranton, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth U. S. C. T., has been dismissed the service for violation of Orders, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, keeping as mistress in camp and afterwards marrying, he already having a wife, a colored woman of bad repute.

AN error in transcribing made our Navy Gazette say under the head of "Promotions":—"Second Assistant Engineer James Atkins, to First Assistant Engineer from August 5th, 1865." It should have been—under the head of "Resignations Accepted"—"First Assistant Engineer Jas. Atkins, from August 1st, 1865."

LIEUTENANT-Colonel A. C. Hamlin, Medical-Inspector United States Army, has been for a long time inspecting hospital property in Tennessee. An immense amount has been condemned and ordered to be sold. All female nurses have been discharged from the United States Army general hospitals.

THE sentences of the following officers tried by court-martial in Washington, and dismissed the service, have been approved:—Lieutenant-Colonel George Hogg, Second New York heavy artillery, dismissed for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman; Captain Richard Goebel, Seventh regiment V. R. C., dismissed for keeping a woman of ill-fame in his quarters and introducing her to officers as his wife; Lieutenant D. H. Piffard, Fourteenth New York heavy artillery, dismissed for breach of arrest.

MAJOR W. F. Webb, Additional Paymaster, U. S. A., who was recently tried before the Sweitzer court-martial in Washington, for "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," has been found guilty, and sentenced to be dishonorably dismissed the service, with loss of all pay and allowances now due or that may become due; to pay a fine to the United States of one thousand dollars, and to be confined in such place as the military authorities may direct until the same is paid. The President has approved the sentence, and has designated Concord, N. H., Prison, at Concord, N. H., as his place of confinement.

J. P. C. WRITES us that on the 20th of July last, the Eleventh and Eighth Michigan Colored Cavalry were consolidated, retaining the name of the Eighth. Supernumerary officers and non-commissioned officers were mustered out. The Eighth is now under muster-out orders, and are commencing on the rolls, for muster-out, probably in Nashville, and payment in Detroit. Colonel S. B. Brown (Brevet Brigadier-General), of the Eleventh, resigned a few weeks before the consolidation. Colonel Elisha Mix is in command of the present organization. The other field officers are Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Buck, Majors D. D. Buck, C. Strong, W. B. Smith. The latter is A. A. A. G., Middle District of Tennessee; Brevet Major-General Johnson commanding.

THE following officers are announced as Acting Assistant Inspectors-General, and are assigned to duty in the various Districts of the Department of Virginia as follows:—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Embler, Major and A. D. C., for the District of the Nottoway; Major H. I. McDonald, Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers, for the District of South Western Virginia; Major L. N. Converse, Second New Hampshire Volunteers, for the District of North Eastern Virginia; Brevet Major Charles Sellmer, Captain Eleventh Maine Volunteers, for the District of Henrico; Captain Theodore Price, Fourth New York Artillery, for the District of Fort Monroe; Captain O. M. Eddy, Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, for the Sub-District of the South Anna; First Lieutenant Leroy Dowd, Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, for the District of South Eastern Virginia.

A REPORT from General Saxton, Assistant-Commissioner, of the Freedmen's Bureau for the States of South Carolina and Georgia, has reached General Howard, detailing the circumstances of the murder of Captain Healy, one of his agents at Augusta, on the 2d inst. It also states that an unsuccessful attempt on the life of General Wild has been made, and that Captain Bryant, an officer of the Bureau, has been anonymously notified that he will next be assassinated. Captain Healy was brutally murdered while returning from his office in the evening by three ruffians, who fired several shots, three of which took effect in his body, and either of which would have produced almost instant death. His inanimate body was afterward mutilated with knives by the cowardly assassins. General Saxton expressed his belief that the murderers were returned Rebel soldiers, most of whom endeavor to embarrass in every way the operations of the Bureau.

GENERAL Schimmelpenninck died at his residence, Wernersville, Pennsylvania, on the 7th inst., of consumption, contracted while in the military service. He was an officer in the Hungarian revolt, under Kossuth. At the breaking out of the war of rebellion he was appointed colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment, and shortly after was assigned to the command of a brigade in the Eleventh (General Schurz) corps. Upon the capture of Charleston he was placed in command there, and governed that city until quite recently. General Schimmelpenninck was forty-one years of age, and leaves a widow and three children, the eldest about twelve and the youngest six years of age. Though it had been evident for some time that the General was at the point of death, the end came quite unexpectedly. On the morning of his last day, he appeared quite cheerful, spoke to his wife, and whilst seated in a chair, drank a glass of water, and immediately expired. A post-mortem examination proved the fact that his lungs were almost entirely gone.

THE trial of Champ Ferguson, at Nashville, closed on the 19th. The decision was forwarded to General Stoneman. In the meantime Ferguson remains in close confinement at the penitentiary.

### ARMY GAZETTE.

#### PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY SINCE MAY 26, 1865.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, August 22, 1865.

General Orders No. 133.

Appointments by brevet in the Armies of the United States, made by the President since the publication of General Orders No. 97, of May 26, 1865:—

#### TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Brevet Brigadier-General Lorenzo Thomas, Brigadier and Adjutant-General, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General Irvin McDowell, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General John Pope, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General Joseph Hooker, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General Joseph K. Barnes, Surgeon-General, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General Winfield S. Hancock, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General John M. Schofield, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious service during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General Oliver O. Howard, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General John A. Rawlins, Chief of Staff to the Lieutenant-General Commanding Armies of the United States, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Edward R. S. Canby, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Andrew A. Humphreys, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Andrew J. Smith, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Horatio G. Wright, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Edward O. C. Ord, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General James L. Donaldson, United States Army, to date from June 20, 1865.

#### TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Brevet Colonel William D. Whipple, United States Army for gallant and meritorious services in the Atlanta campaign and in battles before Nashville, Tenn., to date from December 16, 1864.

Colonel Edward R. S. Canby, of the Nineteenth United States infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel David Hunter, of the Sixth United States cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Thomas J. Wood, of the Second United States cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Thomas W. Sherman, of the Third United States artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel William H. Emory, of the Fifth United States cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel William S. Ketchum, of the Eleventh United States infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Charles L. Kilburn, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Orlando M. Poe, United States Army, for meritorious services during the campaign against Atlanta and Savannah, Ga., and in the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Chauncey B. Reese, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the recent campaigns in Georgia and the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Charles H. Crane, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel David H. Vinton, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Martin Burke, United States Army, for meritorious services to his country, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Seth Williams, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel John G. Barnard, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel George W. Cullum, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Henry W. Benham, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Andrew A. Humphreys, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel John H. King, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Christopher C. Augur, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel William F. Barry, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Henry J. Hunt, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Frederick Steele, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Samuel W. Crawford, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel George Stoneman, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Andrew J. Smith, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Henry W. Wessels, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Thomas J. Leslie, United States Army, for the faithful and meritorious performance of duty in the Pay Department during the continuous period of fifty years' service, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel John G. Foster, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Horatio G. Wright, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Amos G. Beckwith, United States Army, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Absalom Baird, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Edward O. C. Ord, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Alfred Pleasanton, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel John C. Robinson, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Alfred Sully, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Barton S. Alexander, United States Army, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel James B. Ricketts, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Quincy A. Gillmore, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel George W. Getty, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel John M. Brannan, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Frank Wheaton, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Gibbon, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Griffin, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Rufus Saxton, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Jefferson C. Davis, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Romeyn B. Ayers, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Tidball, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Arnold, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Elisha G. Marshall, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel August V. Kautz, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Crook, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William B. Hazen, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander S. Webb, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles S. Russell, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Ross, United States Army, for gallantry and ability as brigade commander on the Savannah campaign, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Ewing, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Reuben D. Mussey, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John I. Gregg, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert O. Tyler, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Eli Long, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alvan C. Gillem, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John P. Hawkins, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Turner, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Herman Biggs, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James S. Brieblin, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Nugent, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry G. Thomas, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph A. Mower, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred T. A. Torbert, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel S. Carroll, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Marcus A. Reno, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Richard H. Jackson, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George B. Dandy, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Wesley Merritt, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry L. Abbott, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Napoleon B. McLaughlin, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H. Morgan, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Cyrus B. Comstock, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Godfrey Weitzel, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Horace Porter, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James A. Ekin, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James H. Wilson, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Orville E. Babcock, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Ranald S. Mackenzie, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John B. McIntosh, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Custer, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Adelbert Ames, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Warner, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Judson Kilpatrick, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Emory Upton, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Martin D. Hardin, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Guy V. Henry, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Nathaniel Michler, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

sulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

#### OFFICERS OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES,  
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 19, 1865.

The following named officers are announced as Assistant Commissioners of the Bureau for the States respectively set opposite their names:—

Brevet Major-General R. Saxton, for Georgia and South Carolina, at Charleston, South Carolina; Brigadier-General Davis Tillson, Acting Assistant Commissioner for Georgia, reporting to Brevet Major-General R. Saxton, at Augusta, Georgia; Brigadier-General C. B. Fisk, for Kentucky and Tennessee, at Nashville, Tennessee; Brigadier-General J. W. Sprague, for Missouri and Arkansas, at St. Louis, Missouri; Brigadier-General Wager Swayne, for Alabama, at Montgomery, Alabama; Brevet Brigadier-General E. M. Gregory, for Texas, at Galveston, Texas; Colonel O. Brown, for Virginia, at Richmond, Virginia; Colonel E. Whittlesy, for North Carolina, at Raleigh, North Carolina; Colonel Samuel Thomas, for Mississippi, at Vicksburg, Mississippi; Brevet Colonel George Osborn, for Florida, at Tallahassee, Florida; Rev. J. W. Conway, for Louisiana, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

O. O. HOWARD, Major-General, Commissioner.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

###### ORDERED.

SEPTEMBER 11.—Assistant Surgeon William M. Reber, to the Naval Hospital, New York.

SEPTEMBER 12.—Chief Engineer A. J. Kiersted, to special duty at Philadelphia superintending construction of machinery at Morris Towne & Co., and Neale & Levy.

First Assistant Engineer James H. Morrison, to the *Shenandoah*. Second Assistant Engineer E. Francis B. Allen, to special duty at the Novelty Iron Works, New York.

Commander William H. Macomb, to duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

###### DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 11.—Gunner Elisha Haskell, from duty at Mound City, Ill., and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon E. B. Bingham, from the *Rhode Island*, and ordered to the Pacific Squadron.

Gunner Henry Hamilton, from the *Rhode Island*, and granted sick leave.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. S. Oberly, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the *Rhode Island*.

SEPTEMBER 12.—Chief Engineer Francis C. Dade, from special duty at Philadelphia, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the *Shenandoah*.

Third Assistant Engineer Joseph H. Thomas, from the *Pontoon*, and waiting orders.

###### RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

SEPTEMBER 11.—Assistant Surgeon Isaac H. Hazelton, of Newton, Mass.

Second Assistant Engineer Franklin C. Prindle, of New York city.

Second Assistant Engineer Henry Holmes, of Boston, Mass.

SEPTEMBER 12.—First Assistant Engineer William Musgrave, at New York.

###### MISCELLANEOUS.

SEPTEMBER 11.—Captain J. E. McKusky's preparatory orders to command the *Shenandoah* are hereby revoked.

SEPTEMBER 12.—Commodore George S. Blake has been ordered to superintend the repairing of the buildings lately occupied by the Naval Academy at Newport, R. I.

##### VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

###### ORDERED.

SEPTEMBER 11.—Acting Assistant Surgeon E. T. T. Marsh, to the Pacific Squadron.

Acting Gunner John Roberts, to the *Waterloo*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon B. Semig, to the *Squando*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon S. B. Kenney, to the *Constellation*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Charles C. Ricker, to duty at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

SEPTEMBER 12.—Acting Master George Edwards, to duty at the Ordnance Yard, Washington, D. C.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Allen, to the *Fuscarora*.

Mate William Cooper, to the *Onward*.

###### DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 11.—Acting Chief Engineer N. P. Baldwin, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Mate T. S. Morse, from the *Vanderbilt*, and granted leave.

Acting Master B. F. Millikin, from the *Monadnock*, and granted leave.

Acting Masters L. F. Timmerman and William Hedger, from the *Vanderbilt*, and granted leave.

Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon F. V. Green, from the Pacific Squadron, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

SEPTEMBER 12.—Acting Assistant Surgeon G. D. Buckner, from the Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Masters Charles E. Mitchell, from the Navy Yard, Washington, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign John W. Adams, from the *Elk*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John L. McIntosh, from the *Phlox*, and granted leave.

Mate William H. Fitzgerald, from the *Dacotah*, and granted leave.

Mate L. A. Kent, from the *Vanderbilt*, and granted leave.

Mate W. E. Cannon, from the *Grand Gulf*, and granted leave.

Mate Charles S. Emerson, from the *New Hampshire*, and granted leave.

Mate W. A. Prescott, from the *Onward*, and granted leave.

###### PROMOTED.

SEPTEMBER 11.—Acting Master John S. Watson, of the *Conemaugh*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting Master N. B. Heath, of the *Conemaugh*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting Ensign John V. Cook, of the *Arthusa*, to Acting Master.

###### APPOINTED.

SEPTEMBER 12.—W. M. Gooding, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

###### ORDERS REVOKED.

SEPTEMBER 12.—Acting Ensign John Aspinwall, Jr., to the *Princeton*, and he will remain on leave.

###### MISCELLANEOUS.

SEPTEMBER 11.—The acceptance of the resignations of Acting Ensign E. B. Platenburg, Mates Andrew S. Thompson and D. J. Chadwick, Acting Third Assistant Engineer B. Holman, and Acting Carpenter James McKuen are hereby revoked, and they are detached from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

The honorable discharges of Acting Ensigns A. H. Fuller and N. C. Borden are hereby revoked and a leave of absence is granted them.

SEPTEMBER 12.—The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Ensign Joseph H. Clark is hereby revoked, and he is detached from the *Mercury*, and granted leave.

The acceptance of the resignations of Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles C. Davis, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Elliott W. Cross are hereby revoked, and they are granted leave.

The acceptance of the resignations of Acting Ensign Thomas G. Herron and Z. T. Tibbatts, Mates William H. Gray, Acting Third Assistant Engineer Francis M. Peck, and Acting Carpenter D. H. Curry are hereby revoked, and they are detached from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

###### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending September 16, 1865:—

James Lovett, second-class fireman, September 2, Naval Hospital, St. Helena Island, S. C.

Charles Cole, second-class fireman, August 27, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Berna Cook, acting second assistant engineer, September 7, Naval Hospital, New York.

Hiram M. Ingersoll, landsman, September 12, Naval Hospital, New York.

Michael Crummy, seaman, September 13, Naval Hospital, New York.

#### NAVAL REGISTER.

BROOKLYN, screw, 26, which is to be the flag-ship of the Brazil Squadron, will soon be ready to put in commission.

Bonito, brig, 6, will be fitted out as a tender to the frigate *Sabine*, the school-ship of the naval apprentices. The order for her sale has been countermanded.

De Soto, paddle-wheel, 8, arrived at Norfolk on the 9th inst., from Baltimore, and sailed the same day for Hayti. The following is a list of her officers:—Captain, William M. Walker, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer, John A. Howell; Lieutenants, George W. Sumner and John J. Read; Acting Master, John J. Brice; Ensigns, Orlando L. S. Roberts, Paul Arnaud, Frederick J. Locke, and Aloysius L. J. Kane; Paymaster, George Cochran; Passed Assistant Surgeon, H. Kidder; Engineers—Acting Chief, George F. Hebard; Acting First Assistant, Theodore D. Coffey; Acting Second Assistants, William J. Barrington and Charles Koehl; Acting Third Assistants, Frederick A. Whitfield, Christopher McCormick, and Alexander D. Renshaw; Captain's Clerk, Charles J. Pettit.

FLORIDA, paddle-wheel, 7, which was recently ordered out of commission to be sold at auction, is by a subsequent order to remain in the service. She will immediately be fitted out for sea.

INO, supply ship of the European Squadron, will sail from the Brooklyn Yard for Antwerp on or about October 1.

J. S. CHAMBERS, schooner, 6, arrived in New York in August last from Port Royal, where she had been guard-ship. Went into commission 14th December, 1861; was in the Gulf Squadron for a long time, where she captured many prizes. Her complement then was twelve officers and about fifty men. The number of men was afterwards increased. She was built in Philadelphia in 1861.

LITTLE ADA, screw, 2, formerly employed on the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, arrived at the Portsmouth Yard on the 12th. The following is a list of her officers:—J. H. Gillis, Lieutenant-Commander, Commanding Officer; Engineers—Chief, J. Gear; Second, A. Lindsey; Mates, Charles D. Moore, West D. Eldredge.

MALVERN, paddle-wheel, 12, Rear-Admiral Radford's flag-ship, arrived at Fort Monroe on the 13th, from her Southern tour of two months' duration. In this time she has visited or communicated with all the ships belonging to the squadron stationed at all important points along the Atlantic coast from Beaufort to Fernandina. In the course of his official tour, Admiral Radford caused to be discharged the service and sold forty-four vessels belonging to the North Atlantic Squadron. Most of the vessels sold brought from twice to treble their appraised value, owing to the anxiety of Southern capitalists to get boats with which to bring cotton down the rivers leading to the ocean. Admiral Radford reports excellent health prevailing at the ports of entry along the coast. William Radford, Acting Rear-Admiral; Staff—J. C. Howell, Commander, Fleet Captain; S. P. Gillett, Fleet Lieutenant; H. B. Rumsey, Lieutenant; J. M. Alden, Acting Master; W. D. A. Pearce, Secretary; M. Lane Tilton, Captain, Senior Marine Officer; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding, G. W. Graves; Acting Master, Albert Taylor; Acting Ensigns, J. A. Slamm, W. G. Perry, T. E. Ford; Acting Ensign and Pilot, S. G. Crane; Acting Assistant Surgeon, J. S. Ramsey; Acting Assistant Paymaster, H. F. Arms; Engineers—Second Assistant, J. L. Vaulchain; Acting Second Assistants, Charles Amberg, F. J. Hadley, T. T. Buckley; Acting Third Assistants, J. W. Cross, Joseph Elliott, W. F. Kaufman, F. Wagner; Mates, E. H. Richardson, A. B. Arey, F. Henslewood, Henry Rogers; Acting Assistant Third Engineer, H. M. Whyte, and Acting Ensign C. J. Rogers, are on the sick list.

MEMPHIS, screw, 7, E. M. Stoddard, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding, arrived at New York on Saturday from Annapolis. The *Memphis* has been engaged in transferring Commodore G. S. Blake, late Superintendent of Naval Academy, and the members of the Naval Academy Band, their families and effects, from Newport to Annapolis.

ONWARD, store-ship, will commence loading stores at the Brooklyn Yard for the Brazil Squadron on the 1st of October.

PORTSMOUTH, sloop, 23, after an extended cruise in the Gulf, has returned to New York, being put out of commission, and is now being loaded with ordnance stores. As soon as she is stowed she will be towed to an anchorage off Ellis Island and securely moored. The *North Carolina*, ship of the line, which for the last sixteen or eighteen years has been the receiving ship at the Brooklyn station, is also to be converted into an ordnance vessel, and moored near the *Portsmouth*. The *Saratoga* is already at the anchorage off Ellis Island. The *Vermont* is now on her permanent position as receiving ship. She is moored on the western side of the cob dock, with her broadside commanding the river, and is not in the way of the launching ways; in fact she is much better placed than was the *North Carolina*.

PREMIER, screw, 6, bound for Boston, put into Norfolk on the 18th, with her machinery disabled.

TROIA, paddle-wheel, 8, Lieutenant Commander W. D. Whiting, arrived at Belfast, Me., on the 16th.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The naval apprentice schoolship *Sabine*, Lieutenant-Commander R. B. Lowry, will visit New York about the 1st of October, for the purpose of enlisting apprentices and taking in stores.

The *Norfolk Post*, of the 16, says:—"The press of the country has been extensively sold in regard to the reported recovery of the safe of the frigate *Cumberland*, containing a large amount of specie. The only money recovered, as we stated at the time, was a \$20 gold piece."

The iron-clad *Monadnock*, the steamer *Vanderbilt*, and the screw steamer *Fuscarora*, will leave the North on the 1st of October for the Pacific. They are to be attached to the squadron on that coast. These vessels will be accompanied to their destination by Commodore John Rodgers.

On the sloop-of-war *Powhatan*, at Boston Navy Yard, on Saturday evening last, a corporal of the marine corps named Stover fell through the main hatch and was instantly killed. He was yesterday buried with military honors, the procession consisting of a band of music and a detachment of marines. His remains were interred in the burying ground in rear of the Naval Hospital in Chelsea.

The Board of Examination for the admission of Midshipmen into the Naval Academy convened at Annapolis, Md., on the 19th. Pro-

fessors Joseph E. Nourse and John H. C. Coffin have been detached from the Academy, and are awaiting orders. Lieutenant-Commandants Jos. N. Miller and Robert L. Phythian succeeded them. Rev. Chas. A. Davis, formerly of Portsmouth, Va., has been appointed Chaplain, and Mr. Norman Leslie, of Annapolis, postmaster to the Academy.

FIFTEEN Government vessels were advertised to be sold at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on the 21st. The attendance was not large, and eleven steamers were withdrawn. For several there were no bids, and for others the prices offered were not sufficient to warrant a sale. On those disposed of the bidding was very spirited, particularly on the *Santiago de Cuba*. The following vessels were sold at the prices named:—Screw tug *Clover* was purchased by H. Windsor & Son, for \$9,100; the wooden side-wheel steamer *Connecticut* was purchased by S. G. Wheeler, Jr., for \$137,000; the wooden side-wheel steamer *Santiago de Cuba* was purchased by M. O. Roberts, for \$108,000; the iron screw propeller *Bermuda* was purchased by W. F. Wells & Co., for \$61,000.

PENACOLA Navy Yard and Naval Hospital have been made "shore stations," and the officers receive "shore pay" from September 1st, 1865. Previous to that time it was considered "sea service," and the officers received "sea pay." The officers of the Pensacola Naval Station are:—Commandant, Commander James F. Armstrong; Captain U. S. M. C., John Schermerhorn; Lieutenant U. S. M. C., E. P. Banning; Lieutenant U. S. M. C., J. Coston; Paymaster H. H. Pangborn; Passed Assistant Surgeon, W. K. Scofield; Acting Assistant Surgeon, W. L. Wheeler; Acting Assistant Surgeon, A. Mackenzie; Acting Assistant Surgeon, J. B. White; Chief Engineer James W. Whittaker; Acting Master, W. Mills; Acting Master, W. B. Newman; Third Assistant Engineer, F. L. Miller; Gunner, W. H. French; Clerk to commandant, R. Van Brunt.

LAST week, Friday afternoon, at the Washington Yard, the interesting work of casting a 100-inch cylinder for one of the larger class of vessels being built by the Government was done at the foundry of the Yard in the presence of quite a number of ladies and gentlemen, including the officers of the Yard. The casting was a success in every particular. Seventy-eight thousand pounds of metal was used for this work, which required about four hours, to melt; after which it was run into a large reservoir holding 58,000 pounds. From this it was taken by an enormous ladle, holding 20,000 pounds, worked with a crane, to the mould. The time occupied in running the entire amount in the moulds was but three minutes and fifteen seconds. This is the largest casting ever made in the Yard, the largest one previously being the 79-inch cylinder for the *Minnesota*. The cylinder just cast is the same size as that of the *Dunderberg*, and it is understood is intended for the *Bon Homme Richard*, now building at Portsmouth.

THE French Rear-Admiral Didot visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the 14th. He came unostentatiously in a plain carriage, attended by the French Consul at New York, Mr. Gaudre Boileau, and three aids. The French officers were in full uniform. They were received on alighting by Captain Alexander M. Pennock, the first executive officer of the Yard. After an exchange of compliments the party were conducted to the residence of Acting Rear-Admiral C. H. Bell, where an hour or two was spent in pleasant conversation, during which the French Admiral took occasion to say that his visit was not one of ceremony, but that he would make an informal visit before he left port. Shortly after the arrival of the French visitors a salute of thirteen guns was fired from the cob-dock by a detachment of sailors under the command of Ensign Oberly, of the receiving ship *Vermont*. The works in the Yard were not visited. The guests were then reconducted to their carriage by Captains Pennock and S. D. Trenchard. A detachment of marines, in full uniform, numbering sixty-four men, under command of Captain G. W. Collier, and Lieutenants Ford and Morris, were formed in front of the Admiral's quarters, and saluted the guests as they took their departure. Admiral Didot is the new commander of the French West India Squadron. He has recently come from France, and has just been on a visit to the fisheries on the coast of Newfoundland and the French islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. He has visited this country before, and visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard in 1849.

A SALE of Government vessels took place at the Washington Yard on Friday of last week, with the following result:—Side-wheel steamer *John L. Lockwood*—length 114 feet, breadth 24 feet, depth 7 feet 3 inches, diameter of cylinder 32 inches, 7 feet 8 inch stroke; sold to Mr. Crossett, of New York, for \$6,300. Side-wheel steamer *Key*—length 220 feet, breadth 35 feet, depth 21 feet, cylinder 80 inches, 8 feet stroke; sold to Marshall O. Roberts, of New York, for \$54,000. Side-wheel *Tanker*—length 147 feet, breadth 25 feet, depth 10 feet 8 inches, cylinder 38 inches, 8 feet stroke; sold to R. B. Colyer, of New York, for \$5,400. Side-wheel *Ellis*—length 110 feet, breadth 23 feet, depth 8 feet 6 inches, cylinder 36 inches, 8 feet stroke; sold to H. R. Hazlehurst & Co., of Baltimore, for \$26,500. Side-wheel *Philadelphia*—length 200 feet, breadth 30 feet, depth 10 feet, cylinder 45 inches, 11 feet stroke; sold to N. L. & G. Griswold, of New York, for \$31,000. Propeller *Alpha*—length 60 feet 10 inches, breadth 16 feet, depth 6 feet 1 inch, cylinder 18 inches, 24-inch stroke; sold to Brown W. Maltby, of Baltimore, for \$5,100. Propeller *Fuchsia*—length 100 feet, breadth 22 feet, depth 9 feet 6 inches, cylinder 20 inches, 24-inch stroke; sold to N. L. & G. Griswold, of New York, for \$11,000. Propeller *Carrutuck*—length 120 feet, breadth 23 feet, depth 7 feet 6 inches, cylinder 22 inches, 24-inch stroke; sold to T. P. Morgan, of Washington, for \$7,300. Propeller *Gladius*—length 80 feet, breadth 18 feet, depth 7 feet 6 inches, cylinder 30 inches, 26-inch stroke; sold to S. & J. N. Flannagan, of Philadelphia, for \$7,300. The steamer *King Philip*, of the Potomac Flotilla, was sold to H. M. Hamilton, of New York, for \$9,750. The steamer *Jacob Bell* and propeller *Victoria* were withdrawn, and the propeller *Moccasin* turned over to the War Department.

#### MARRIED.

POTTER—KILBOURNE.—At Saint Paul's church, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, September 12, by Right Reverend Bishop Deady, D.D., Brigadier-General JOSEPH H. POTTER to Miss ALICE G., daughter of Lincoln Kilbourne, Esq., of that city.

THOMPSON—TWITCHELL.—At Bethel, Maine, September 14, by Rev. Dr. Garland, BENJ. W. THOMPSON, late Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-second U. S. T., and Provost-Marshal-General Department of South Carolina, to Miss ADELIA TWITCHELL, of Bethel.

FRAT—HANSON.—In Great Falls, N. H., August 16, by Rev. E. N. Hilden, Dr. EZRA FRAT, U. S. N., to Miss MATHA J., daughter of Mr. Hiram Hanson, of Great Falls. No cards.

JOSELYN—GIVEN.—By the Rev. James A. Murray, of New York, on the 20th inst., FRANCIS JOSELYN, U. S. N., to Miss ROXIE C. GIVEN, of New Castle, Maine.

#### DIED.

McNAIR.—In Philadelphia, September 2, WARREN L., only child of Lieutenant-Commander F. V. McNair, U. S. N., aged 21 months and 12 days.

[Special Notice.]

Do not waste your money buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the best in the world.

Avoid the shameless upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, even to the advertisement. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden Lane, or enclose stamp for circular.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty-five cents a line each insertion.

**FANS, PARIS FANS, ELEGANT** styles, just received, Three, Five, Eight, Ten to Seventy-Five Dollars a set, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street.

**BRASS AND GERMAN SILVER** IMPROVED ROTARY VALVE INSTRUMENTS. Price Lists sent on application. SHEET MUSIC and all other Musical Merchandise. H. B. DODWORTH, No. 6 Astor Place, New York.

**SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS,** new styles, Two, Three, Five, Eight, Ten to Seventy-Five Dollars a set, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street.

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